

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE MAY 7, 1993 \$2.50

Maclean's

**BEER
BATTLE:**
The bid to
break up Labatt

HORROR STORIES

THE CASE
AGAINST PAUL
BERNARDO

CANADIAN AND
U.S. JUSTICE: A WORLD OF
DIFFERENCE

AMERICA'S O.J. OBSESSION



Another Honda Original.



Ask Mom. That's the advice we give the Honda engineers before they begin designing the new Odyssey. Obviously, they listened well, because the selfish end result reads like a mother's wish list of features come true.

From its complete list of standard comforts and luxuries, to its incredibly simple handling and exclusive safety features, the new Odyssey takes you where no other vehicle at its class has been before—even when it's just dropping the kids off at school.

The new Honda Odyssey. Comfort, convenience and versatility in a vehicle that rides and drives like no other. Thanks Mom.

*The New
Odyssey*

Safety first. Delivery means 180 U.S. gallons of salt, impact sequencers and 24 in x 12 in drivers and front loader x cab. (DPS plus 1 cubic yd. load - standard)

Here's how. Going down, as for cups, just seven-style down are for people. Only Dickey has those plus the lowest entry height at all.

Furly fronts: Among its numerous accessories, Furter is a fold over the door, one-handed flip or fold over with it. It is probably the most common storage device.



Take note: Drift Delivery has a fully independent 4-wheel drive chassis, robust suspension. So you like Honda cars, Drifters is handling, strong, and reliable. It's in a class all its own.

Remember Your Specialty: It's A Simple Fact Of Life



Maclean's
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30 CANADA

An Ontario town rallies around a francophone resident. Ontario's political leaders face off in a televised debate. Jean Chretien makes his debut on *Conspirency*, a corruption trial rerun. Saskatchewan's *Times* as an election approach; owners of the *Whisper*; jets say the town will be sold to Miramichi.

328 WORLD

After a moment's hesitation, Japanese police arrest the leader of a cult believed responsible for a deadly March 20 gas attack on the Tokyo subway system. Americans debate who and what is to blame for the country's worst case of domestic terrorism.

44 BUSINESS

49 THE BOTTOM LINE: DEBORAH M. MURPHY

51 THE NATION'S BUSINESS:
PETER C. NEWMAN

52 PEOPLE

54 ART
British sculptor Barbara Hepworth, who died in 1967, created an impressive body of work during her adventurous life. Now, a retrospective at Toronto's Art Gallery of Ontario brings her creations into the bright light, again.

54 BOOKS

A former *Village Voice* journalist follows the daring career of a Labrador smuggler, and charts the dislocating effects of rapid change in Canada's North.

66 GUEST COLUMN- LARRY ZOU

HORROR STORIES

14 After two years of anticipation, the Crown finally laid out its case against Paul Bernardo, arguing that he was a depraved man who abducted, raped and finally strangled two southern Ontario schoolgirls. Maclean's also details the differences between the Canadian and U.S. justice systems, and examines America's obsession with the O. J. Simpson trial.



The battle for Labatt

44 Gerald Schwartz's Ores Corp. has bid \$2.3 billion for brewing and entertainment conglomerate Jahnke & Lohr. He plans to sell off most of its non-beer parts, including The Sports Network, but Lohr's executives say they will fight the takeover attempt.



Great gardening

62 The best gardening books offer practical advice, invite leisurely browsing and provide hours of fantasizing about the perfect garden. A new crop about flowers, herbs, shrubs and vegetables promises delights for both adults and children—whether in a backyard, a rooftop terrace or an apartment flower box.



LETTERS

Schools of thought

Your articles on private schools overemphasized the positives and ignored many of the negatives ("The price of privilege," Cover, May 13). Private schools create and encourage a class consciousness that, in Canada, is based on wealth and, in England, a combination of wealth and blood lines. Academically and athletically talented children will succeed almost regardless of the school they attend. Face-feeding, which private schools consistently do, may produce a stressed child rather than a contented plumber.

William F. Phillips,
Toronto

Your articles on private school education sent me shivers. My husband is a civil servant and I am a part-time teacher, typically middle class. We have two sons who attend Lakeside College School, the younger is now at Harvard and the older graduates, as class president, in May from the University of British Columbia. The public school system failed to meet the individual needs of our younger son and the benefits, identified clearly in your article, of the independent school system soon became obvious: advanced attention to academic progress and potential, small class size, recognition and development of their particular talents, and fostering a sense of responsibility and leadership. We now have a huge mortgage and loans at both Lakeside and Harvard, but the sacrifices are worth every penny.

Patricia V. Connell,
Richmond, Ont.

Why give so much coverage to institutions that only a tiny segment of the population can even consider attending? As a Grade 12 student in a public high school, I am very confident that I will be able to succeed in a competitive world despite my supposedly inferior public school experience. I will be even better for it because I will understand that the world is not simply made up of the elite, mainly white, upper class, and that money cannot buy everything.

Nora Bakewell,
Ottawa

I found your articles presented an objective assessment of private schools, but by listing famous people who have attended private schools ("Freebies of yesterday," you imply that it is the only path to fame, fortune and respect, and perpetuate the myth that



Students of Lakeside College School—stressed dancer or contented plumber?

public schools cannot provide quality education. What many parents fail to recognize is the significance of their own role in educating, nurturing and challenging their children. In some cases, private schools may be a route to pass the buck of responsibility.

Pam Vandergeld,
Brimpton, Ont.

I hope that Michèle Landberg was reassured when she said that she and her husband, former Ontario NDP leader Stephen Lewis, sent their son to a private school, although it was against their principles to do it, "but you do not surrender your last to political principles." Who do you surrender? Other people's kids? All the richness of political principles?

Brian MacKay,
Vancouver, B.C.

ing what was best for his country. It was he who sent the Mexican people to the sacrificial altar, not the other way around.

P. Michael Gosses,
Los Angeles

Drawing the line

I am completely stunned that any person can believe in an ideology that should have died along with Adolf Hitler and his thugs 50 years ago ("The enemy within," Cover, May 10). It is hard to understand how young persons who, in theory, are supposed to be enlightened and idealistic, can support totalitarianism. Freedom of speech is not an issue in this case, as these people claim our Canadian values are under attack for no reason.

Michael Galway,
Carleton Place, Ont.

It is an often question for you to know writer L. Neil Smith among "theocratic revolutionaries, neo-Nazis and American militia members" who are normally shunned by legitimate Net writers, ("Spreading hate on the Internet") in response to your article, Smith wrote an informed essay. In part it says "You [Washington], through arrogance, pretence, etc. as a racist. This is so offensive to me that I couldn't help but respond. I grew up in a household where racism was regarded as a particularly repulsive form of stupidity, whether it was of the primitive, but honest, variety practiced by neo-Nazis and Klansmen, or the slicker version we call affirmative action or political correctness."

Claire Wolf,
Toronto, Ont.

Smith's column makes sense and he offers me a solid job and clearly. Please reply with address and daytime telephone number. Write, Letter to the Editor. Machine is required. 777 Bay St. Toronto, Ont. M5H 1A7. Tel. (416) 593-2700. E-mail: JC@InterMedia.ca

One day
people will
communicate,
collaborate and
co-ordinate
in ways you
never imagined.



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today sound?

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If you dream in colour, why do you paint in off-white?



The places in our minds are often a lot more exciting than the places we see every day. But the great thing is, you can change your surroundings with little more than imagination. That's why we have more than a

thousand colours of paint. Because, everyone sees things differently. So, continue to dream and we'll provide the colour community. The difference is Dulux. Just a shade warmer.

1600+ DURABLE



OPENING NOTES

In times of tight fiscal restraint, it is not every day that a new educational facility opens its doors. Last week, however, the Vancouver Film School unveiled the world's first multimedia teaching centre. The \$4.5-million facility's state-of-the-art hardware is housed in a converted Guelphon building just partly destroyed in a 1986 fire. But what has David Baker, the centre's executive director, positively beaming is its new electronic address on the Internet—multimedia's "Multimedia" refers to computer content that merges sound and video with text, audio, text and graphics—and having such a grandeur in the centre's address is akin to General

Motors having the e-mail address, "car." The creditable address nearly eluded Baker himself. It took the filmmaker, the Internet equivalent of a potent office, turned down the school's request for "multimedia.edu." According to Baker, Multimed was reluctant to hand over such a potentially valuable, industry-wide asset to a single Internet. But Baker received an e-mail query for more information about the school's program and a request for an application form. It turned out that a son of one of the Multimed officials had scouted Europe and the United States for a comparable curriculum, without finding one. The unusual school received its special address.

SIGNING ON WITH A BANG



Baker, an executive director, is at the Internet



Goldberg. Alex's cigar-smoking interludes

UP IN SMOKE

What this country needs is a really good place to smoke a cigar. At least, that's the opinion of cigar lovers who complain that, in this health-conscious era, many pop meets with an icy stare. "Even if it's unlit," says Hollywood's Beyoncé Cappel—a character actor who professes to have a low key to indulge his passion for Havana—smoke—"people look at it and say, 'We don't do that.'" But a new trend is blowing in the wind of the antismoking movement. Cigar boutiques—elite cigar stores that feature smoking marauders between classes—were suddenly becoming fashionable in Hong Kong to London. The latest one held in Toronto last week, drew 250 aficionados willing to pay \$500 each to revel in the swirl of expensive cigar smoke. A highlight of the event, attended by Cappel as well as celebrities Whoopi Goldberg and former Chorus star Kimble Adams, was an auction of rare Cuban cigars—which are illegal in the United States under a 30-year-old trade embargo against goods from the island nation. The auction raised \$135,000 for charity, including nearly \$40,000 that Texas real estate tycoon Eric Braunsch paid for two boxes of Tropicana photographed by Cuban master Fidel Castro. But whether smokers ever light them up, or stores like this specialty haul humbler, remains to be seen. After all, sometimes a cigar is just a collector's item.

THE G-7 MACHINE

Prime Minister Jean Chrétien has promised that this year's meeting of the Group of Seven leaders in Halifax will be "a Chevy chase." Chrétien wants the June 15 to 17 annual session to be low-key and in-cost, especially when compared with the pomp and pageantry of the G-7 meeting in Naples last year. Still, the total budget for the 1996 session is \$28 million, with \$20 million of that going from the Canadian government, and the remainder from the Nova Scotia government and corporate sponsors. And regarding enough office equipment for 2,000 Canadian and foreign delegates has arrived into a Bermuda air



Summit site: 2,000 delegates

derating. One Canadian official, who asked not to be named, said last week that because every set of available office furniture in the Halifax has now been borrowed or rented, calls have gone out to go to the Toronto for additional equipment. And Halifax law firms and public relations office have temporarily vacated the Summit Place site to be low-key and in-cost, especially when compared with the pomp and pageantry of the G-7 meeting in Naples last year. Still, the total budget for the 1996 session is \$28 million, with \$20 million of that going from the Canadian government, and the remainder from the Nova Scotia government and corporate sponsors. And regarding enough office equipment for 2,000 Canadian and foreign delegates has arrived into a Bermuda air

GEOGRAPHY 101 WITH ALEX TREBEK

Alex Trebek delights in quizzing talented contestants as his role as host of the popular syndicated television quiz show *Jeopardy!*. And he especially admires children, whose eyes are brimming with enthusiasm. He'll accept 30 bright youngsters—three from each province and territory—plus one from Ontario who wins the first Great Canadian Geography Challenge. The Canadian Council for Geographic Education organized the event, in which more than 100,000 Canadian students aged 11 to 16 took part. Trebek, a native of Sudbury, Ont., whose doting his services, says that the event also should

open children's eyes to the world. "Geography is not just lakes and mountains," he says. "It's the study of earth and the people on it." Trebek, who has hosted a similar competition for U.S. children seven times, was initially hesitant when asked whether he would answer some notable questions on the Canadian stage. But when he did respond, he scored an impressive 10 out of five. A sample question: "Who was the first explorer to reach the Pacific Ocean across Canada?" (Answer: Alexander Mackenzie.)

Edited by BARBARA WICKENS

PASSAGES

DEAD: Hecate (Too) Hekko, 52, former star player and coach of the Montreal Canadiens, in Montreal, after suffering from Alzheimer's disease for eight years. Hecate spent 13 years with the team as a player, most of them on the left wing of the famed Punch Line, with Maurice (Rocket) Richard and Elmer Lach. He then coached for a phenomenally successful 13 years, from 1955 to 1968 during which Montreal won the Stanley Cup eight times. Working behind the bench in his trademark fedora, Hekko earned a reputation for being tough but fair with his players.



DEAD: Actress Elizabeth Montgomery, 57, star of the popular television comedy *Bewitched*, at her Los Angeles home, after surgery to remove a malignant tumor. After playing a suburban housewife with supernatural powers in the series that ran from 1964 to 1972, Montgomery had a successful career acting in made-for-TV movies.

DEAD: Russian-American ballet dancer Alexander Godunov, 65, of undisciplined and erratic career, at his Hollywood home. Godunov debuted in New York City in 1970, while on tour with the Bolshoi Ballet, and danced with the American Ballet Theatre until 1982. He then acted in several movies, including *Witness* (1985) and *Die Hard* (1988).

SENTENCED: Disgraced French politician and businessman Bernard Tapie, 52, to one year in prison, by a panel of judges in the northern town of Valenciennes, for rigging a soccer match involving his world-famous team from Marseille. Tapie, once a candidate for the former socialist government, had been accused a possible presidential candidate before his fall from grace, triggered by revelations that he had paid three Valenciennes players to throw a 1993 match that Marseille won 4-1.

REVEALED: British composer Andrew Lloyd Webber (*Jesus*, *Cats*, *The Phantom of the Opera*, *Sunset Boulevard*) as the purchaser of a 1932 Pablo Picasso portrait of the artist Auguste Renoir de Sozo, which was bought anonymously for almost \$48 million at Sotheby's in New York City early this month.

DEAD: Colombian boxer Jimmy Garcia, 32, in Las Vegas hospital, two weeks after taking a beating from World Boxing Council champion Gabriel Ruelas in a world super bantamweight title fight.

BEST-SELLERS

FICTION

1. *The Piano Man's Daughter*, Emily Fackler (1)
2. *The Polaroid*, John Grisham (2)
3. *The Golem*, Jerome K. Jerome (3)
4. *Requiem for a Dream*, Denis Lehane (4)
5. *The Girl on the Train*, Lisa Fiedler (5)
6. *The Girl on the Train*, Lisa Fiedler (6)
7. *The Girl on the Train*, Lisa Fiedler (7)
8. *The Girl on the Train*, Lisa Fiedler (8)
9. *The Girl on the Train*, Lisa Fiedler (9)
10. *The Girl on the Train*, Lisa Fiedler (10)

NONFICTION

1. *Shocking the Myths*, Linda Hirsch (1)
2. *Being British*, Nicholas Reynolds (2)
3. *Requiem for a Dream*, Denis Lehane (3)
4. *Requiem for a Dream*, Denis Lehane (4)
5. *Requiem for a Dream*, Denis Lehane (5)
6. *Requiem for a Dream*, Denis Lehane (6)
7. *Requiem for a Dream*, Denis Lehane (7)
8. *Requiem for a Dream*, Denis Lehane (8)
9. *Requiem for a Dream*, Denis Lehane (9)
10. *Requiem for a Dream*, Denis Lehane (10)

POP MOVIES

Pop movies in Canada—United Kingdom to box office receipts during the seven days that ended on May 18 (in brackets, number of screens/shows showing.)

1. *Green Day* (R15) \$1,262,420
2. *French Kiss* (PG-13) \$984,820
3. *What You Wish You Were Sleeping* (PG-13) \$904,040
4. *Roll Back* (PG-13) \$857,400
5. *Roll Back* (PG-13) \$857,400
6. *An Enchanted World: Up a Hill* (PG-13) \$471,910
7. *Don Juan Delivers* (PG-13) \$471,910
8. *Roll Back* (PG-13) \$471,910
9. *Roll Back* (PG-13) \$471,910
10. *Roll Back* (PG-13) \$471,910

A CANADIAN SCORECARD

After years of being told to reduce, reuse and recycle, growing numbers of Canadians are apparently getting the environmentalist's message. According to *Households and the Environment 1994*, a Statistics Canada survey of 26,000 households conducted last May, steadily growing numbers of Canadians are recycling household materials, conserving energy and water. Still, conservation can be times out of "green" concerns, the study found: Use of disposable diapers has caused an increase since an earlier survey in 1981, and driving to work remains the most popular mode of travel for commuters. Some survey highlights:

| | 1991 | 1994 |
|--|-------|-------|
| *The percentage of households with access to curbside recycling programs or recycling depots for paper | 82.6% | 84.6% |
| *With access to glass recycling | 68.0% | 67.4% |
| *That used a compost heap, compost container or composting services | 17.4% | 22.7% |
| *With programmable thermostats that automatically change a dwelling's temperature settings | 14.3% | 16% |
| *That manually lower thermostats at night or when leaving the house | 67.7% | 71.1% |
| *With low water-flow showerheads | 38.1% | 42.3% |
| *With children under age 2 which used disposable diapers exclusively | 82.6% | 83.6% |
| *With at least one person commuting to work by driving a motor vehicle | 76% | 76.8% |
| *With at least one member using public transit | 55.1% | 52.7% |

WE BATTLE CANCER DAILY.

WE NEED 5 MILLION DOLLARS NOW.

SO WHY ARE WE SMILING?

**BECAUSE WITH YOUR HELP,
PRINCESS MARGARET —
THE CANCER HOSPITAL CAN WIN
THE BATTLE.**

After all, over half our patients are now being treated of cancer thanks to improved research and quality of care. That means that quality in the face of soaring demand is stretching us amazingly thin.

Our new home on University Avenue in downtown Toronto is almost complete. We have successfully raised \$45 million of \$50 million needed to build it. But we need your donation now to open the new Princess Margaret Hospital in November.

**GIVE NOW TO SUPPORT
THE FINEST CANCER RESEARCH AND
CARE IN THE WORLD.**

You'll help equip new treatment and research facilities. The more? We will be

able to treat 7,000 new patients per year. And 5 full floors will be devoted strictly to research pushing the cancer space.

So you help ensure the hospital's continued successes.

• Like the first smile to prove that Hodgkin's Disease is curable by radiation treatment. The cure rate has risen from 25% to 75%.

• Or the demonstration that lungectomy with radiation treatment is as effective as mastectomy in early stage breast cancer. So thousands of women world wide have been spared unnecessary breast amputations.

The list of Princess Margaret Hospital's successes, grand and personal, goes on and on. It gives us hope and the courage to smile.

**BUT THE FIGHT AGAINST CANCER HAS
NEVER BEEN TOLERABLE. WE NEED
YOUR HELP NOW.**

In 3 Canadian cities we develop some type of cancer during their lifetime. 2 in 3 females will be affected by that malign disease.

Thank about these statistics. No wonder Princess Margaret Hospital can't cope with the current demand for services. The truth is, many of our patients simply can't wait a moment longer for our new hospital. They cravely need your help now.

"Thank you
Princess Margaret Hospital —
for the freedom of my heart!" —
Constance Fournier, Cancer Survivor

This photo was donated by friends of PMH.
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Photo provided by Peter Goss.

So please call Princess Margaret — The Cancer Hospital at (416) 926-6560 right now with any donation, large or small. Give as much as you can. Provide hope and a home for Canada's most cancer-great fighters.

**Please
Give Now.
Princess Margaret —
The Cancer Hospital.**



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HORROR STORIES

BY D'ARCY JENISH

The young man in the prisoner's box in a broad-shaded figure, his light brown hair closely cropped at the back and sides, his dark suit carefully pressed. At 30, he is proof-looking, in a blind kind of way, and he goes on in a typical Canadian manner. But last week, he stood accused of unspeakable crimes, and, despite months of rumors, the detailed description of the case by the Crown prosecutor shocked and astounded spectators in courtroom 6-1 at downtown Toronto—more so than the parents of the two teenage girls he is accused of molesting and murdering. For more than two years, while publication bans prevented the public from learning the details of the case through official channels, the question for many had been: were the alleged actions by bookkeeper Paul Bernardo as brutal and depraved as the rumors had suggested? Last week, Crown prosecutor Ray Houlahan's answer was, effectively, yes.

Houlahan's 45-hour outline of the Crown's case against Bernardo was not in itself evidence, as he repeatedly reminded the jury of civil suits and law reviews. And Associate Chief Justice Patrick LeSage of the Ontario Court, who is presiding over the trial, stressed that the jurors must make their decision only on the evidence. For his part, Bernardo has pleaded not guilty on nine counts, including two each of first-degree murder, kidnapping, unlawful confinement, aggravated sexual assault and one count of altering an identity to a dead human body. In a calm voice, Houlahan set out "what I anticipate the evidence will be."

He said that the Crown will attempt to prove that Bernardo beat, raped and finally strangled to death teenage school girls Leslie Mahaffy and Kristen French. Bernardo, he said, used his victims as sex dummies after seducing them, inflicting sexual abuse on them—much of which he carefully recorded on videotape. Then, the prosecutor charged, Bernardo killed his teenage victims because he was afraid they could identify him. In all of that, Houlahan told the silent courtroom, Bernardo was aided by his former wife, a former volunteer's assistant named Kathleen Houlahan whom he had made "his secret lover" through beatings and psychological abuse.

Houlahan's opening statement lasted two years of official silence on the case, which had heightened public curiosity and fueled rampant speculation. The intense interest in the trial was evident in and around the seven-story courthouse where the case is being held. Before Houlahan outlined the Crown's case, spectators began lining up at 3:30 a.m. for the 150 seats available to the public each day. "I wanted to get a good look at him," said Christine Price, a 25-year-old student from Newfoundland. "I've seen him on the news and he looks like an average, everyday person."

While members of the public looked on and jotted as they wanted to be admitted to the courtroom, their expressions quickly changed once they began hearing about the last days and final hours of Mahaffy and French. Throughout the Crown's detailed description of their crimes, spectators changed in their seats, shook their heads in disbelief and eventually let the room looking much and incredulous. "It was shocking, very disturbing," said Don Suppata, a 45-year-old supply teacher from Oakville, Ont., after hearing Houlahan's address to the jury. "When the prosecution said exactly what happened to those girls, how could you not be shocked?"

For the parents of the victims, who sat at the front of the courtroom

just a few feet from both the jury and Bernardo, the trial promises to be an emotionally and psychologically exacting ordeal. Debbie and Dan Mahaffy and Doug and Deana French coordinated one another at trying moments in the statement. When Houlahan described the dismemberment of his daughter, Dan Mahaffy wrapped his arm around his wife and she buried her head, sobbing, in his shoulder. "No matter how much you prepare them for the evidence, it's going to be very, very difficult," said Tim Danson, who had earlier presented legal arguments on behalf of the families urging a very restricted view-

Paul (left), Terry (middle), Leslie Mahaffy, (right) French, a woman for the Crown, a woman for the defense, a woman for the defense, a woman for the defense, a woman for the defense.



The prosecution sets out shocking accusations against Paul Bernardo

ing of the controversial videotapes. "This is going to be a long haul and they have no illusions about it."

Starting last week, the Crown was expected to call 80 to 90 witnesses, including police officers, forensic experts and friends of Bernardo. In his statement, Houlahan asserted that Bernardo abducted Leslie Mahaffy, 14, from the backyard of her Burlington, Ont., home early on June 15, 1991, and subjected her to a day of sexual abuse, much of which was recorded on videotape. Houlahan said that Bernardo also forced Houlahan to engage in sexual acts with Mahaffy. After strangling Mahaffy, Houlahan said, Bernardo used a power saw to cut her body into 30 parts and, with Houlahan, disposed of them in a nearby lake. On April 28, 1992, Bernardo and Houlahan, by then married, used 15-year-old Kristen French of St. Catharines, Ont., into their car and for three days confined her, in Bernardo's alleged words, as a "sex slave" in the couple's 13-story Cape Cod-style bungalow. At the end, said Houlahan, Bernardo strangled French with the same electrical cord he had used to kill Mahaffy and he and Houlahan atrociously dumped her body near the grounds of Leslie Mahaffy.

The most crucial witnesses for the prosecution will be Kathleen Houlahan. As Houlahan acknowledged publicly for the first time last week, she made an agreement with the provincial justice secretary's department in May, 1993, to plead guilty to two counts of manslaughter and to testify against Bernardo, in return, she got a concurrent 12-year sentence. Her plea, and the evidence against her, however, were subject to a public hearing to protect Bernardo's right to a fair trial. Houlahan is expected to spend about 10 days on the stand, and Houlahan said the evidence will show that she was an unwilling participant in her husband's acts. Defense lawyers will not present their arguments until after the prosecution completes its case.

The second crucial element of the Crown's case will be the 26 hours of homemade videotapes that by Bernardo and Houlahan Houlahan acknowledged that the tapes were in the possession of Bernardo's original defense team all the while Houlahan's case was under way, but that unfortunately that evidence was not produced. The tapes were only turned over to the Crown last September after

Bernardo switched lawyers. According to Houlahan, the tapes will show dozens of acts of sexual and physical violence, as well as degradation. The Crown intends to show the victims on television monitors, which have already been placed in the courtroom. LeSage said that he will announce the day before the hearing whether members of the public and the media may watch the tapes. If not, only the jury, the accused, the lawyers and a few court officials will join the judge in seeing the tapes. Houlahan ended his opening address with a series of rhetorical questions about the tapes, which left no doubt what the Crown hopes to prove by showing them: "Do you watch those videotapes?" Houlahan said. "It will be important for you to decide and assess who, if anyone, was playing the dominant role. Who, if anyone, was in control? Who, if anyone, had the power? Who made the threats of death and destruction?"

Last week, the public also learned the details of another grisly aspect to the Bernardo-Houlahan story. According to Houlahan, in the fall of 1990 Houlahan succumbed to pressure from Bernardo, who



was then living with the Houshka family, to allow her fiancé to have one with her youngest sister, Tanny, who was then just 15 years old. On Dec. 23, according to the prosecutor, Bernardo said to Houshka, "Now this would make a great Christmas present for me." Later that evening, while Houshka's parents and her younger sister Lori, then aged 18, were sleeping upstairs in their house, Bernardo and Houshka snuck Tanny into their room, both dressed in sleeping pills. After the teenager passed out on a couch in the basement recreation room, said Houshka, Bernardo performed vaginal anal sex on her. The incident, which Houshka held a grudge against, was an unusual experience in Tanny's life to ensure that she did not wake up. He videotaped himself. When he was finished, said Houshka, Bernardo forced Houshka to perform oral sex on his sister and filmed the act. With the camera running, Bernardo asked if Houshka liked it. "I liked it, to which she replied, 'F---ing disgusting'."

The incident ended tragically when the still-innocent Tanny became nauseous and choked to death on her vomit, dagger often by Bernardo and Houshka to revive her. The couple were questioned by police and denied any involvement. A coroner did not detect the presence of either the sleeping medication Houshka or the asphyxiant Houshka because he did not perform the blood tests that would have revealed their presence.

Although Bernardo and Houshka escaped detection, Tanny's death had a deep effect on their relationship. Houshka said the jury that Bernardo often threatened to reveal Houshka's involvement in her sister's death, and warned her that she could go to jail for life and also participated in his other alleged affairs. He also beat her regularly, said the prosecutor, because he was angry that she had expressed her disgust during the taping of the basement incident of Tanny. The Crown's argument is that Houshka did this to avoid further beatings by providing to enjoy the sexual acts that Houshka and occurred



Leslie Mahaffy

Cast of characters

Key figures in the Paul Bernardo murder trial:

THE DEFENDANT:

PAUL BERNARDO, a 35-year-old former bookkeeper, grew up in the Toronto suburb of Scarborough but moved to St. Catharines, Ont., in 1981. At age 23, he met Karla Houshka, then 17, whom he married four years later.

Houshka left Bernardo in January 1993, after she charged him with assault, and the couple were divorced the following year. Bernardo has pleaded not guilty to two counts each of first-degree murder, kidnapping, forcible confinement and aggravated sexual assault stemming from the sex slayings of Leslie Mahaffy and Kristen French, as well as one count of committing an indignity to Mahaffy's body.

THE KEY WITNESS:

KARLA HOUSHKA, 35, a former university assistant, grew up in St. Catharines. Convicted in July 1985, on two counts of manslaughter in the Mahaffy and French slayings, she is serving a 12-year sentence at the Pease for Women in Kingston, Ont., where she is enrolled in correspondence courses at Queen's University.

THE VICTIMS:

LESLIE MAHAFFY, a 14-year-old Grade 9 student in Burlington, Ont., disappeared on June 15, 1991, after she and classmates attended a walk for four friends killed in an automobile accident. Two weeks later, fishermen found her disemboweled body encased in concrete in a lake near St. Catharines.

KRISTEN FRENCH, a 15-year-old Grade 10 student in St. Catharines, was abducted on April 26, 1992, while visiting home from school. Two weeks later, her naked body, its hair snipped, was discovered in a ditch in nearby Burlington.

THE JUDGE:

PATRICK LESLIE, 58, is associate chief justice of the Ontario Court, general division. Born in Fined, Ont., he studied law at Osgoode Hall in Toronto and was called to the bar in 1963. He has served as a Crown attorney in Toronto and director of Crown attorneys for Ontario, and has been judge since 1975. He has a reputation for being fair-minded and impartial.

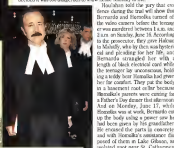


THE DEFENCE LAWYER:

JOHN ROSEN, 60, is a Toronto criminal lawyer who has earned a high profile for his handling of murder trials. A graduate of Osgoode Hall law school, he was appointed to defend Bernardo last September after counsel Ken Murray asked to be removed from the case.



June 16, Mahaffy was dragged, beaten and sexually assaulted while blindfolded so that she would not be able to identify her captors. In one of the assaults, which Houshka said appears on the videotapes that the court will eventually see, Bernardo forced Mahaffy to perform a variety of sex acts on him. Mahaffy and Houshka are also shown performing sex acts on each other. Mahaffy, said the prosecutor, begged Bernardo to let her go home to see her seven-year-old brother—but Bernardo feared that she could identify him or his car. In the end, said Houshka, "we accused [Bernardo] it was too dangerous to allow Leslie Mahaffy to live."



THE PROSECUTOR:

RAY HOUSHKA, 46, is a Crown attorney based in St. Catharines. Houshka graduated from the University of Toronto in 1960 and was called to the bar in 1970. He was named Queen's Counsel in 1981.

Kristen French's trial began on Thursday, April 18, 1992, while she was walking home from school to start the Easter long weekend. According to the Crown, Bernardo and Houshka abducted her on Thursday night at a church parking lot after turning her to their car on the ground that they were from out of town and needed directions. Houshka said Bernardo always intended to kill her because she was never blindfolded and was capable of identifying her captors. The only question was timing, he said, and that was resolved by the fact that Bernardo and Houshka were scheduled to have dinner on Easter Sunday at his parents' home. According to the prosecutor, Bernardo strangled French that morning with the intention of killing her, but he had to kill Mahaffy, following a final sexual assault involving snuff and intercourse.

The jury heard that French experienced much the same treatment as Mahaffy at the hands of Bernardo and Houshka. She was sexually beaten, given liquor laced with tranquilizers and forced to endure many painful and degrading sexual acts, that Bernardo, according to the Crown, also played in close psychological tortures on French, in part because she had become defiant and refused to cooperate with him. At one point, he said, Houshka quoted French in having said "Some things are worth dying for."

Following Houshka's powerful opening address, the Crown began painstakingly presenting the evidence that it believes will substantiate its accusations against Bernardo. One retired police officer described the house where Bernardo and Houshka lived, while another witness introduced aerial photos and maps of the sites where the abductions occurred and the bodies were found. But before the jurors heard testimony, Houshka's counsel already argued that the harrowing tale they had heard from Houshka was not evidence—just a guide to the prosecution's case. "Keep an open mind and absorb the evidence as it is introduced to you," the judge told them. For the men and women who will judge Paul Bernardo, that is a challenge they will face for many weeks to come. □

To friends, they appeared to be a happy young couple

later with Mahaffy and French.

Houshka held the court last week that Bernardo and Houshka met in the fall of 1987 while she was attending a pet food convention in Scarborough in connection with a part-time job she held at a St. Catharines pet store. At the time she was a petite, blond 17-year-old high school student from St. Catharines. He was a 25-year-old graduate of the University of Toronto and worked for an accounting firm. He stood six feet, six inches, weighed 250 lbs. and said he had two previous boy-friend relationships. Houshka, then in an upper-middle-class part of Scarborough, a former member of the St. Catharines High School basketball team, and by Christmas of 1989 they were engaged. Eighteen months later, on June 28, 1991, they were married in a



Paul Bernardo and Karla Houshka

leisure ceremony at Niagara-on-the-Lake, 20 km east of St. Catharines. To family and friends, they appeared to be a happy, upwardly mobile young couple. In February 1991, they moved into their rented St. Catharines house and began preparing for their wedding in June. According to Houshka, Houshka will testify that on the evening of June 14, a Friday, Bernardo was crashing in his mother's bedroom. He was a sports car. He carried with him a tennis racket and participated in tennis. By the time of their relationship, said Houshka, Bernardo had begun sharing with Houshka his fantasies about kidnapping young women to use as sex slaves. On that evening, said the prosecutor, he drove to Burlington, 36 km west of St. Catharines, and visited Mahaffy, who had returned home about 8 a.m. to find herself locked out of her home. Bernardo, according to the Crown, apparently lured her to his car by offering her a cigarette, then abducted her at midnight.

The prosecutor's version of events is that over a period of approximately 24 hours, until the early morning of Sunday,

A case history

Key dates in the Bernardo case:

- June 20, 1991:** Fishermen discover body parts of Leslie Mahaffy in a lake near St. Catharines. The same day, Paul Bernardo accuses Karla Houshka.
- April 16, 1992:** Kristen French is abducted. Two weeks later, her body is discovered in a Burlington ditch.
- Feb. 17, 1992:** Police arrest Paul Bernardo at his St. Catharines home.
- Feb. 18, 1992:** Police accuse Bernardo with multiple counts of sexual assault in attacks dating back to 1983 by the so-called Scarborough rapist.
- May 16, 1993:** Houshka is charged with two counts of manslaughter in the French and Mahaffy killings, and is held on bail. The next day, Bernardo is charged in the slayings.
- July 6, 1993:** Houshka is convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to 12 years in prison. Most details of her trial cannot be reported under a publication ban.
- Sept. 7, 1994:** Bernardo's lawyer, Ken Murray, asks to withdraw from the case. Five days later, John Rosen replaces Murray and says he needs several months to prepare for trial.
- Nov. 10, 1994:** Justice Patrick Leslie agrees to move the trial from St. Catharines to Toronto to make it easier to select an impartial jury.
- May 1, 1995:** Jury selection begins.
- May 16, 1995:** Houshka outlines the Crown's case against Bernardo.

NORTH VERSUS SOUTH

BY RAE COBELLI

Law is not instant and a trial is not a scientific inquiry into truth. A trial is the resolution of a dispute.
—Former Ontario Supreme Court justice Edson Haines

Seize the law—you get the guy off any way you can.
—Activist American lawyer William Kunstler

Two men, one a black American legend, a football hero, the other a white Canadian, a small-town look-alike. Both are being tried—for the American in Los Angeles, the Canadian in Toronto—for the firestorm murders of two people. Each is guaranteed a public trial by a jury of his peers. Each is guaranteed the right to "make full answer and deliver" to the charges brought against him. But beyond that, there are few similarities between the criminal laws and courtroom procedures under which U.J. Simpson and Paul Bernardo have been called to account. The most glaring distinction is the role of television. Simpson—filming, floating, rolling his eyes—has become a fixture on CNN and CBC's *Newsweek*, a kind of TV hostage. Bernardo never will, because cameras are excluded from Canadian criminal trials. "The difference between the United States and Canada," says Canadian-born Harvard law school professor Paul Weller, "is the difference between a country that makes freedom of speech a priority and a country that makes due process and fair trial a priority."

But there are other, more fundamental differences in the way the two countries deal with people accused of serious crimes—called indictable offenses in Canada and felonies in the United States. And televised U.S. TV dramas like *Law and Order* and *NYPD Blue* have, ironically, made thousands of Canadians more familiar with the American system than with their own. Although both systems grew out of a thousand years of English common law, which coalesced in the 13th century that a jury trial was a better way to establish guilt or innocence than a defendant's ability to withstand torture—they have long since taken separate paths. Just one example: as the United States, police are first compelled to tell a suspect that he has the right to remain silent. In Canada, police ask a suspect if he wants to say anything and then tell him he does not have to.

In Canada, the criminal law is federal; it is the same from the Yukon to Newfoundland. In the United States, state attorneys—indisputably an ancient, controversial—were federal. But even criminal law is legislated by the states, which means there can be as many as 50 different approaches to a given crime. US state supreme courts are quicker than Canadian courts to embrace scientific and technical evidence. They work longer hours, often sitting on weekends. But because they are also more national and representative, especially in the south and west, trials and appeals usually take longer. Canadian courts have kept the discipline, formality and the process (although not the legal heritage from Britain). "A Canadian murder trial is a more Catholic setting with all the paraphernalia of the legal church," says prominent Toronto

trial lawyer Edward Greenpan. "I think that has a sedating effect."

In the United States, prosecutors cannot appeal an acquittal—the jury has the final word. In Canada, the Crown not only can appeal an acquittal but, depending on the crime and other circumstances, the sentence as well. In Canada, superior court judges—often lifetime supporters of the party in power—are appointed by the federal prime minister. Crown attorneys, who prosecute criminal cases, are hired by the provincial attorney-general. In many states, local judges and district attorneys are elected.

Never pray for justice because you might get none.
—Margaret Atwood, from her novel, *Cat's Eye*

The contrast between justice north and south of the border can be illustrated dramatically by imagining Bernardo and Simpson standing places. If Simpson had been tried in Toronto under Canadian law, his trial would probably be over by now. His highs and lows would not have been part of the longest running TV crime drama in history, but would have

Two trials show the differences between Canadian and U.S. criminal law

been recorded in cautiously sorted newspaper stories and broadcast sound bites on the news at 11. Jensen, having been warned that they faced six months in jail and \$3,000 fines if they ever talked publicly about what went on in the jury room, would have melted away as automatically as they arrived. The names of the judge and the lawyers would already be forgotten. If Simpson had been convicted of first-degree murder, he would have been sentenced to life imprisonment with no chance of parole for 25 years. He could appeal to the Ontario Court of Appeal against his conviction, but not his sentence, and if he lost there, the Supreme Court of Canada might refuse to hear his case. If he had been found not guilty, the Crown might well be preparing an appeal on the grounds that the judge had made legal errors.

If Bernardo's trial had begun earlier this month in Los Angeles instead of Toronto, it would likely grind on until late next spring and make both him and his wife Marcia Houdouk—allegedly with assorted witness-relatives and childhood friends—into controversial media spectacles with a supporting cast of doctors, jurors, witnesses and the lawyers—both defense and prosecution—would already be rubbing their hands at the prospect of lucrative TV appearances and possibly even movie contracts. Because Bernardo is not—like Simpson—a rich

man able to pay legal and other fees that may reach \$5 million, there would likely be no high-priced Robert Shapiro or F. Lee Bailey at his side. If he were eventually found not guilty, he would walk out of the courtroom a free man. If he were convicted, he could easily spend 10 years or more on death row while pursuing avenues of appeal far broader than those in Canada. (The prosecution has said it will seek the death penalty for Simpson if the jury finds him guilty.)

But the really significant differences between criminal justice in California and Canada have more to do with the rules by which trials are conducted than with crime and punishment. And the comparison begins with how juries are selected.

Mrs. who travel much—commercial airlines, any—make fair jurors. They're not set in their ways, they're liberal. Some big businesslike make acceptable jurors, some, especially those with clean-cut, nice, tight lips and square jaws, don't. They have a pompous disdain for the undertaking.
—New York trial lawyer Samuel S. Kefauver (1880-1970)

In Canada, citizens summoned for jury duty—between ages 21, 18, excepts, lawyers, policemen, doctors and veterinarians are ineligible—must only respond to give their names, home addresses and



Greenpan: Canadian courts have kept the formality and the gravity

occupations. They are brought to court from the jury pool, usually in batches of 15 or so, until 12 have been chosen. The news media may identify them by occupation but not by name. In murder cases, both the Crown and the defense can each reject up to 20 candidates without giving a reason—the so-called peremptory challenge.

But there is no limit on the number of challenges for cause that almost always arise from doubts about a potential juror's ability to reach a decision based solely on the evidence. The issue is resolved by asking the individual, under oath, questions previously approved by the trial judge. (There were seven questions on the list in the Bernardo case.) The judge then asks two people—they can be other jury candidates or people picked at random in the courtroom—if they believe the witness. If they do, he joins the panel—unless subject to a peremptory challenge. If they do not, he is dismissed. It took three days to empanel the 12-member Bernardo jury.

Jurors get a travel allowance of \$4.75 a day. They get no other compensation for the first 10 days of a trial. After that, they get \$60 a day and, after 50 days, \$150 a day. There is no free lunch; they have to buy their own. But no matter how long a trial takes, they cannot be fired by an employer while serving—although the boss is not compelled to pay their wages. There are no alternate jurors. In the event of sickness or other problems, a jury can

copy on with as few as 10 members. Fewer than 20 and the judge must declare a mistrial.

Juries are rarely sequestered during criminal trials, they go home at the end of the court day. They may discuss the case with one another but with no one else, including their families. They are free to read or listen to records of the day's proceedings because the news media can report only what transpired in the jury's presence. At the conclusion of a trial, the judge delivers his final instructions. "He has a duty," says one Canadian provincial supreme court judge, requesting anonymity, "to let the jury understand exactly what the charges are, what the issues are for them to decide and what the evidence is on both sides of those issues so they understand exactly what is expected of them." After that, the jury is sequestered until it reaches a verdict.

Jury selection in the United States is a more arduous process. In California, citizens summoned to show up for jury duty must fill out a form containing dozens of questions—some dealing with personal matters such as religious beliefs—before they ever reach the courtroom. As in Canada, the questions are first reviewed by the prosecution and defence and then approved by the trial judge. Both sides get copies of the written answers, which can then be used as the basis for grilling prospective jurors even further. "The flow is that practice," says one Canadian jurist, "is that you can read a juror's thinking by the questions you ask."

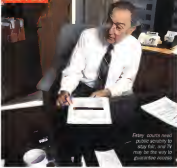
Prosecution and defence in California are each allowed—again, as in Canada—30 peremptory challenges in first-degree murder cases. But if the judge detects a pattern—for example, the lawyer is allowed to challenge all whites or all blacks—he can demand an explanation. "In the United States," says a Canadian judge, a criminal lawyer for 30 years, "cases are often won or lost on jury selection." There are no limits on challenges for cause, and the judge decides whether the juror is fit to serve. A juror can often be disqualified because of what he knows about a case or because he has an opinion about the guilt or innocence of the accused. It is also more than five weeks to imagine the Simpson jury and choose 12 alternates. And the jury is not much of an inducement—jurors get only \$5 a day, no matter how long they sit.

California frequently sequesters juries in murder cases, especially high-profile ones. In the Simpson trial, the jurors are sequestered at 6 a.m. They are housed in motels, cars, with only one newspaper and no television, are not allowed to talk to the media, are watched during meals together and have family visits only on Wednesdays and weekends. The strain of being cooped up in hotel rooms has long since begun to exact a toll. Several of the original jurors have been dismissed, and, with the trial supposedly only half over, just five alternates remain. If more jurors are dismissed, the defence and prosecution would have to agree before the trial can continue with 11 jurors. If they do not, Judge Eason III would have to order a mistrial. "The O.J. trial is a watershed," says former Supreme Court of Canada justice William Estey. "They've probably never shown three-quarters of the Canadian population out of ever seeing on a jury."

You're an attorney. It's your duty to be, control and control everything, and slander somebody
—Jean Girardoux, from the play, *The Madwoman of Chelmsford*

How a jury is selected is not the only difference in the way criminal trials are conducted in the two countries. Perhaps the most crucial from the defender's standpoint is pretrial discovery. In California, the prosecution and defence are required to tell each other as soon as they can all the evidence—which amounts to revealing the evidence they will introduce. "The thing in the United States that regularly gets the defence and prosecution in trouble," says Harvard's Weiler, "is that they haven't supplied each other (beforehand) with the names of all the witnesses they're planning to call and what the gist of their testimony is going to be." When a lawyer fails to come

COVER



clean, the judge can refuse to hear the evidence at a surprise retrial. In Canada, the Crown attorney is under the same obligation as an American prosecutor, but the defence does not have to disclose anything. "If the Crown fails to disclose and the defence can show some prejudice," says an Ontario trial judge, "the judge may declare a mistrial and if it's really gross, he can say the proceedings outrightly."

At the Simpson trial, the defence and prosecution each frequently object to the other's line of questioning. The pattern—"Objection, and over!"—"Sustained?"—"Objection, hearsay?"—"Overruled!"—has long since become familiar to Canadian TV watchers, as have the "sidebars" during which lawyers approach the bench to confer in whispers with the judge. Canadian courts do not permit bench conferences. When the Crown or the defence have objections at Bernardo's trial, Associate Chief Justice Patrick LeSage will have the jury sequestered before he hears the two sides—and the media cannot report what they say.

In both countries, while lawyers who abuse court rules can be found in contempt, the consequences differ sharply. "In California," says Toronto's Grossman, "if you get a judge so upset that he cites you for contempt, he may fine you \$500 bucks. Big deal. Here, they can do real harm to us in the sense that if we bad-mouth the judge, we will be regarded as not within the system." In fact, there are countless cases where Canadian lawyers have been jailed for contempt. Yet, the 1982 Charter of Rights, which embodied many of the principles contained in the U.S. Bill of Rights, may be pushing the Canadian system of criminal justice ever closer to the American. "Our charter," says one Ontario trial judge, "violates a common judicial complaint, 'thought in all the American values.' As an example is greater protection against unreasonable search and seizure."

Adding to that pressure for change in television, which has long clamored for access to Canadian criminal trials (LeSage denied a CBC request to televise the Bernardo case). The basis of the English common law, says Estey, was that the honesty and fairness of the courts depended on having the public present to watch their operate. "I think ancient crimes frequently have to be seen by the public so they will understand two things: the burden for the courts is to do justice in society's sight, secondly, the vital importance of the courts in our community. There has been no free and peaceful democratic society in the history of the planet that did not have a free, independent, impartial and accessible court. Television gets that across to the public. Now, the whole population can go down to the courtroom." And for the past six months, at least at the Simpson trial, that is where much of the population has been. □



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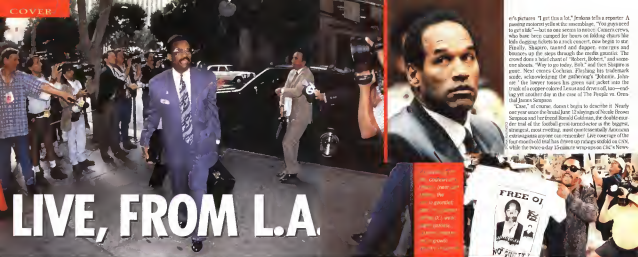
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What Matters to Canadians



LIVE, FROM L.A.

The O.J. Simpson trial is big, strange, rivetting and quintessentially American

The afternoon is young, but the sun club is already getting on the downtown case. "We came for a week on vacation," says Pat Hinkwood, loitering outside the Los Angeles County Criminal Courts Building where O.J. Simpson is on trial for murder. "We're going to the Price Is Right and we're doing that. We're at ready bees to Nicole's house on Bundy and O.J.'s on Rockingham. And now, we want to see the Simpson." She grins. She is 40, a data entry operator from Long Island, N.Y., who has come clear across the country with her mother, brother and sister intent on seeing the O.J. rights just as tourists have long flocked to the haunts of their favorite stars. "I like Johnnie Cochran's style, the way he carries himself," adds Hinkwood. "And I like Robert Shapiro. I like the Ocean Tuna—they just have this magnetism, this charisma."

Greg Serna wants to see Simpson's lawyers.

two, but first he wants to buy a watch. "I saw it on TV," says Serna, a 25-year-old San Diego disc jockey. "It's got a picture of O.J. in the center all, and around that it's got two police cars chasing a white limo. And I don't know where to buy one." Serna tries Dorrell Brown, but the vendor is only selling Simpson buttons and \$25 T-shirts saying, "We love you, O.J." and "Don't squeeze the juice." Where he's not peddling Simpson souvenirs, Thomson is a stand-up comic and actor who recently landed a commercial for a psychic hotline. "The acting is coming pretty good," he says. "But the money isn't coming as fast as we'd like. The T-shirts—the latter net him six months in \$800 a day."

Around 4 p.m.—this is congressional day for the jurors, and court will be out early—a black limo Rodro pulls up to the courthouse. Out steps James Jenkins, Shapiro's stooge, accompanied security guard. The crowd has swelled to more than 100 now, and soon people are posing with the bodyguard and snapping each other's



with the job. Making Judge the... a... making... only show at a... of the... show have... instant...

er's pictures. "I get this a lot," Jenkins tells a reporter. A passing motorist yells at the assemblage. "You guys need to get a life!"—but no one seems to notice. O.J.'s crew, who have been charged for hours on hiding their like before changing hotels to a rock concert, now begin to stir. Finally, Shapiro, tanned and dapper, emerges and bounces up the steps through the media gauntlet. The crowd does a brief chant of "Robert, Robert," and someone shouts, "Way to go today, Bob!" and then Shapiro is gone. Next comes Cochran. Flashing his trademark nose, acknowledging the gathering's Johnson. Johnson's lawyer waves his green suit jacket and sets out the trials of a copper-colored Tesla and driver's, too—ending yet another day in the case of The People vs. Oren that James Simpson.

"Case," of course, doesn't begin to describe it. Nearly one year since the brutal June 12 slayings of Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend Ronald Goldman, the double murder trial of the football great turned actor is the biggest, strangest, most riveting, and one of the most essential American extravaganzas anyone can remember. Live coverage of the four-month-old trial has drawn up ratings solid on CBS, while the twice-a-day 15-minute wrap-up on NBC's News-



would have boasted viewership for these periods by nearly half. The case has spawned a growth industry of pop-culture spinoffs: from a TV movie to *The Tonight Show's* Dancing: First to Internet news-generators devoted to O.J. jokes. That is not to say North American talk about nothing but prosecutor Marcia Clark's changing haircuts, or whether Judge Lane will run out of pears. At 6 p.m. horrific news, especially the horrors beaming in Oklahoma, may overshadow the trial for awhile. Even O.J. makes allow that the proceedings have at times turned tedious, especially now as prosecutors present the critical but sometimes incomprehensible DNA evidence, trying to nail the 47-year-old Simpson through blood samples.

But the most addictive rivets arrive from the courtroom moments. And in a town that lives for good scripts, the Simpson saga has it all: murder, sex, drugs, money, fame, wealth, Hollywood, beautiful people, interracial marriage and, so far, a supernatural





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An Ontario town apologizes for an attack on a francophone

MAKING AMENDS

■ He is anxious but he's determined to bring yet another mix between English and French Canadians since last October, when she moved with her two children to Owen Sound, 200 km north-west of Toronto. Robert Taylor, 38, is a former professional athlete who drove her out of the city simply because she is French-speaking. Her house has been bombarded with eggs, and someone wrote "Priggs go home" in excrement on her front window. But when her cat, Napolean, was injured, she called the police and went to the media with her accusations and threatened to move to Montreal. And last week when her story appeared in Quebec newspapers, it appeared that it would spark outrage in Quebec over the issue of racism in the province of a Quebecer. In the fall of 1990. But this time, the people of Owen Sound denied accusation to Quebec segments they rushed to Harvey's defense and Mayor Steve Taylor even formally apologized. "I'm sorry," Taylor suggested when he laid down in front of "The Star" and "The Vic" to die another for this city.

Heavy's soldiers began on Halloween in 1901, when someone pulled her house with a cog. She dismissed the incident as a prank, but whenever herked the cog returned, repeatedly over the next six months. "Sometimes, there were so many cogs exploding against the house it sounded like pop-pops," said Heavy. "I tried to be more than just a poor son." After several attacks, Heavy thought the "cogals" target might have been a Quebe. Big had been lying in the bedroom window of her eight-year-old son, Samwell. She removed it, but in December someone smashed the "Fright gas bomb" through her window. "I was outside in my backcourt in tears crying," she recalled. "It was frightening." And in April, Napaleon was found near death on her front porch, with his

A portrait of a man with glasses, wearing a grey suit jacket, a white shirt, a dark tie, and a patterned scarf. He is standing outdoors with a building and trees in the background.

to be got to sleep later the same day. When the police told her that there was nothing they could do, she told her story to a newspaper on May 17. Five days later, her story was in the papers, when it was picked up by media in Quebec and Toronto.

Harvey, who is divorced, was born in Montreal but moved to the Windsor area as a young child. She relocated to a small town near Owen Sound in 1983 to be with her ailing mother and last October decided to move into the city. She is now driving a school bus and attending lifelong classes at a local college. And as a warm spring evening settled over her home, which overlooks the industrial city of 20,000 people on the shores of Georgian Bay, she said she was glad to be out of the house. "I can't see any more of those windows of restaurants and shops on her windows. They are not actions," said her daughter.

Harvey with son Sumner and daughter Valerie; Taylor (left) 'We have to hold our breath on'

Valérie, 8, "because we are French." And with that, her mother went inside and soon disappeared in her son's window, where she to-hang the *Place-des-Frères*. "We're proud to be French," said Harvey. "We have to hold our heads up."

Just a few hours after the mayor's apology, Harvey began unpacking boxes that she had prepared for shipment to Montreal. In fact, Harvey was so grateful to the people of Owen Sound that she now wants to give something back to the city, and suggested she would like to take care of a small park located beside her home. "If my children are safe," said Harvey, "I'll live in my city not here."

Many citizens of Dover, South, who seemed genuinely saddened by the attacks on Harvey, said they were glad she decided to stay. A number of people dropping downtown said the attacks were isolated incidents. Others pointed out that the town's former mayor, David Jackson, who is now the Liberal MP for the area, is black. A vote for him, they said, was a vote for tolerance. Harvey's neighbors were also perplexed. As they chatted over their fence, Janet Gossneau and Pauline McIlwaine said their street is generally very quiet. Said McIlwaine: "I just hope the police catch whoever it is."

Despite such high-profile attacks on a French-Canadian family, the controversy

difficult to catch fire in Quebec. It has not always been that way. In May, 1990, when radicalist emotions were at a high pitch in the province following the killing of the Meekle Lake accord, a group of English protesters in Brockville, Ont., trampled the Quebec flag. Repeated broadcasts of the incident provoked outrage in Quebec, and support for sovereignty soared to 60 per cent. In an interview last December, Quebec Premier Jacques Parizeau said he hoped a similar incident would take place in Ontario. Said Parizeau: "Gore may build a dozen statues trampling the Quebec flag before the vote on sovereignty, and then the bus."

This too, however, English media seemed more interested in the story than were their French counterparts. Richard Duret, an assignment editor for Radio-Canada in Montreal, said that the CBC's French-language radio service decided against extensive coverage of the attack on Harvey because it appeared to be an isolated incident. "In Quebec, it was a group that was targeted and it was a symbol that was walked on," said Duret. "But in Ottawa [where the attack took place], we don't know if it's a group or an individual that was being targeted."

There also seemed to be an awareness in Quebec's French-language media that some parts of rural Ontario may be hostile to figures whose views do not reflect those of the province's entire population. Benoît Aubin, news director of Montreal's TVA network, dismissed the Owen Sound incident as the work of "yahoos," and gave it only a brief mention in his newscasts. Added Aubin, "We're all going to hold the pressers because there's some conflict in the Bible Belt of Ontario."

The religious of Mayor Taylor and his city council also helped to contain the issue. In contrast, five years ago politicians in a number of Ontario cities, led by Mayor Joe Stinson of South St. Marie, generated publicity when they attempted to have their cities declared English-only jurisdictions. But Mayor and Doreen Souda, which has about 165 people of French origin, refused to go along because the council believed such an endorsement would threaten cultural unity.

"I don't think it's fair to say Taylor and Souda is supposed to talk the rest of Canada that Owen Sound still stands for tolerance," Thorne says. "Individuals who would like to broaden the issue," and the mayor. "But this incident not indicative of Owen Sound."

Taylor delivered the official apology in Harvey by reading a resolution passed by the council. In addition, the council also declared Owen Sound's support for her family. "Harvey has been subject to isolated acts of malice. But these actions do not represent in any way the feelings or opinions of the Owen Sound community." And that, at last, was a great relief to the Harvey family.

TOM FENNEL in *Clare Street* with
LIZ BOADEN in *Mindset*

CAMPAIGN SHOWDOWN

Even before the writ was dropped for the June 6 Ontario Election, Conservative campaign strategists said workplace questions were their "single issue." The campaign slogan referred to the NDP government's employment equity law, which requires employers to set targets for hiring minorities, and the Tories' belief that they could use it to win voters away from their opponents. In the only leaders' debate of the campaign, broadcast previously on our air, last week, the issue was front and centre. The journalists who moderated the debate had invited voters to send in questions, and a surprising three-quarter

After the debate, her advisors said they would continue to model much of their strategy on the battle plan used by their federal cousins in the 1993 national election. During that campaign, Liberal Leader Jean Chrétien focused his attacks on the Conservative government—though the Tories were trailing and many Liberals were begging Chrétien to target the unpopular Reform party in the same manner, the Ontario Liberals have resisted calls by party workers to launch an all-out offensive on the provincial Conservatives, their closest rivals. They have encroached on Harris's territory by promising to balance the budget in their first term, and

Ontario's leaders debate the issues



tion of the responses targeted employment equity, with the vast majority complaining that the law constituted reverse discrimination against white males. It was the first topic of debate for NDP Premier Bob Rae, Liberal Leader Iain McLeod and Conservative Leader Mike Harris—and it provoked the race's most heated exchanges.

Ray and McLeod and Harris, who has sought to wrap the 30-million-plus business case that overrode the law, of "playing on fear" for saying that the act imposes quotas on employers. (In fact, it requires companies to meet living targets for women, the handicapped, older and visible minorities under threat of fines of up to \$50,000.) Other issues debated during the credit 95-96 campaign were the credibility of McLeod's and Harris's deindustrialization plans, the province's ballooning welfare costs and workplace benefits for homosexual partners. And while none of the leaders either delivered or supported a Rancucci speech, Ray was surprisingly tact, and McLeod was more aggressive and spelled this correctly.

Directed most of O'Le's life at Rice. Declared Richard Mahoney, co-chairman of the liberal campaign: "Voters see the government as the problem, not Bush."

According to their own polling, the Laborials have dropped about five percentage points since the campaign began—but they still have a strong lead. On the eve of last week's debate, their nightly poll showed them holding the support of 45 per cent of decided voters versus 32 per cent for the Conservatives. That data is comparable to the polls released by the other parties: The Tories, meanwhile, remained stagnant. After criticizing Labor's targets for minorities and women early in the campaign, officials vowed to make employment equity a prominent issue for the remainder of the race. Declared campaign chairman Tom Long: "This issue turns normally well-insured voters into double-breasted partners." If that is a wider net, it's also a larger haul of the campaign's most valuable resources.

PAUL KANTOLA

Chrétien on-line

The PM takes questions in cyberspace

Amid the chaotic splintering of the Commonwealth's Roman Catholic hierarchy, with its occasional blunders and blunders, and amidst the political machinations, the computers and modems and power lines looked dead-endly out of place. And so too, perhaps, against the backdrop of the technology of the conclave century, did Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, G.D., peering through his glasses at the color monitor and computer that carried his spoken words out to an on-line audience last week, courtesy of *Maclean's* and the *CompuServe* computer information service. He is, after all a Prime Minister better known for his long political experience than his on-line style. "Well are you guys getting that?" he asked. "I've never been missed, never when someone Chrétien asked to be emphasized on his first out-look on the bowen of the teleban.

chose CompuServe because it has the most subscribers of any commercial on-line service in Canada.

While Charen's introduction to cyberspace lasted only about 30 minutes, he may soon have a more permanent presence. The government is considering setting up an Internet address for the Prime Minister so he can receive electronic mail. But officials say they will set up a mailbox only if they believe they can answer the expected flood of e-mail without a budget increase. The government

ask the honest question: "Do you want in separate from Canada?" And if they ask a funny question, they will have a funny answer.

Rod Plamondon, Calgary: Can you give Gene Jones an assurance that deficit reduction will continue?

Christine: We will meet our target of reducing the deficit to three per cent or less of the GDP after our third year in office, as promised in the Red Book. I can guarantee that to you. And we won't stop there.

Marina Zavarov, London, Ont: In your election campaign last year, you promised to replace the Goods and Services Tax with a border tax. Is this still a part of your agenda?

Children: Our GSC commitment will be met. We hope that it will be in the next budget.

Mark Cohen, Toronto: Will currency mal-
lows grabbing international attention, do you
anticipate the floating of any currency ex-
change control provisions at the G-7 meeting?

Christians: This problem will be a major sub-



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Melaren entering court - charges of fraud, theft and breach of trust

Reversal of fortune

A trial casts doubt on Saskatchewan's Tories

How the political tides in Saskatchewan have changed. When the Great Denine Tories swept to power 13 years ago, Lorne Melaren was one of their star candidates. The former president of a Toronto farm implement manufacturing company symbolized the growing strength of the Conservative party, then riding a wave of political change in the province. Last week, Melaren, 66, was again thrust into the spotlight as a Tory spokesman, this time as an ex-politician charged with fraud, theft and breach of trust in an unfolding political scandal that many observers believe could sink the Conservatives' electoral hopes in the province for years to come.

For the Tories, reduced to 13 seats in the 60-seat Saskatchewan legislature in 1982 after nine years in power, the timing could hardly be worse. Last week, NDP Premier Ray Kimmance reportedly was on the verge of calling an election any day of the late June, which means that Melaren's trial, which began on May 15 and is expected to last six weeks, could not during a provincial campaign. If so, that would pose a major problem for the Tories, who left a legacy of debt and corruption from their years as office holders. Just consistently show that the provincial Liberals, led by Lloyd Stinson, have again liberated the Tories as the main political alter-

native to the New Democrats. A Financial Post/Compass last survey of 200 people in March had the NDP with 30 per cent support among decided voters compared with 20 per cent for the Liberals and 15 per cent for the Tories. "You can hardly imagine a worse scenario for the Conservatives," says University of Saskatchewan political scientist David Smith.

In an effort to cut their ties with the past, the Tories last November selected rookie MLA Bill Boyd as their new leader. He replaced interim leader Rick Sorenson who, in turn, had succeeded Denine shortly after the 1981 debacle. But even with a seemingly clean image and no connection to the Denine years, Boyd admits that the Melaren trial casts a dark shadow over his party. Asked about the prospects of running a campaign while the Tories' dirty linen is being aired in open court, the Conservative leader tries to make the best of a bad situation. "I think Saskatchewan people are fair and make these things happen in the past," says Boyd. "But it obviously can't help."

A cabinet labor minister in the Denine government, Melaren is charged with six counts of fraud, theft and breach of trust involving \$652,000 in extorted funds from loaned out to the Tory caucus while he was caucus chairman. He is also accused of

stealing \$124,200 from caucus funds. Charged as a co-conspirator is former caucus communications director John Smith. Last month, eight former and three current Tory MLAs were also charged with fraud. All the charges relate to events during the Denine government's second, and last, term in office from 1986 to 1991. The former premier himself has not been charged with any wrongdoing.

The Crown alleges that members of the Tory caucus avoided legal shell companies, going as advertising and consulting businesses. Melaren and other MLAs, it says, then defrauded the government by submitting false invoices from the companies, which were paid by the provincial legislative assembly office. Much of the money

was then funnelled back to MLAs, or used to purchase equipment ranging from video cameras to public speaking lecterns. In Melaren's case, he is accused of using the system to get cash for himself and also accused of breach of trust by transferring \$125,000 from the caucus to Saskatchewan Conservative party coffers.

As the first to go to trial, Melaren's case will serve as the foundation for a week of

fraud and conspiracy charges that investigators have been working since 1991. The case against him includes no fewer than 532 Crown exhibits, and prosecutor Tim Neufeld expects to call as many as 100 witnesses. But Melaren, who denies a misdemeanor of 14 years in prison in 1974, little expects to be coerced. "I welcome the chance to defend myself," he says. "I believe the court will look at this every step of the way."

The unfolding scandal took a tragic turn in February when former Tory cabinet minister Jack Wolfe committed suicide, leaving behind a pregnant wife and three children. In a handwritten note to his family, the 39-year-old veterinarian from Regina, Sask., said, "I love you all too much to have you bear the pain of having my name and reputation destroyed because of the political interests of others." Wolfe had testified at Denine's preliminary hearing in January and had been questioned by police. His widow, Gail Wolfe, has once unsuccessfully called on the police to make a public statement clearing her husband's name.

As the number implicated in the scandal expanded, senior Tories accused the B-

orough government of being as a witch-hunt. Former interim leader Sorenson accused the NDP government of a double standard. He noted that when New Democrat MLAs were found to have abused their constituency allowance by using it to travel and purchase meals, they were required only to reimburse the legislature. Instead, the NDP has not escaped accusation. In February, former NDP minister Murray Knorr was found guilty of two fraud charges relating to his constituency expenses and fined \$1,000. Although Melaren's fraud trial is certain to make life miserable for a party that is trying to live down its past, the damage might not be limited to the Tories. Kimmance's conviction means that an already cynical electorate could point all politicians with the same brush. Folster Data Deschamps of CoWest Systems Inc., Regina, says that the Tory scandal might go beyond partisan lines and hurt politicians in general. "It is a sentiment that someone shares. Obviously, I wish we didn't have to operate in this environment," the former told Melaren's "We all get pulled by it." If that is the case, then Saskatchewan politicians better get used to feeling uncomfortable. With at least 17 others being tried this time after Melaren, the image of Saskatchewan politicians in general, and Tories in particular, will take a beating for months, maybe years, to come.

DANIEL FRIEDER in Regina

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A dramatic arrest leaves many unanswered questions

JAPAN'S NIGHTMARE

When they finally found him, he was meditating, seated in the lotus position in a three-foot-high jar on the site of a large coffin. Japanese police, clad in riot gear and masked by helmets on television, had just used a large circular saw to cut a hole in the steel wall outside his dog barking place. Yet Shoko Asahara, 40, spiritual leader of the Aum Shinri Kyō (Supreme Truth) sect, displayed an almost supernatural calm as they read the arrest warrant. "I understand," was all he brayed, white-ruffed pants said as he was led away. The spectacular arrest ended a massive manhunt that began on March 20, when clouds of deadly nerve gas were released in the Tokyo subway system—killing 12 people and injuring 5,500. Other bizarre events followed, including the public murder of a sect official and an assassination attempt on Japan's top politician, adding to a climate of fear that is almost unprecedented in postwar Japan. "It is as if the police arrested Aum," said Prof. Naoki Nakagawa, a Tokyo businessman, and last week "My neighbor has been troubled. Now, I can rest a little."

For many Japanese, however, the sect—and the century's treatment of it—have raised troubling questions. Although group members sometimes led to the point of starvation or ate as much as 8200 to drink Asahara's bathroom, the sect could be dismissed merely as a collection of lost souls. Among its 30,000 members in Japan—the group also has followers in Russia and the United States, among other countries—are many experienced lawyers, chemists and others who have trained as some of Japan's most respected institutions. Their search for meaning, Japanese analysts say, is more than a reflection of spiritual vacuum at the core of Japanese society. And they caution that a government-led clampdown on unconventional religious groups

could lead to end-of-days shenanigans of the sort they were common in pre-war Japan. "People could turn away from religion and start believing more strongly in the state," says Seizuro Shimomura, a professor of religion at the University of Tokyo. "This trend smacks of military Japan. I'm warning."

But Japanese police have been sensitive to such worries. That is partly why they agreed with great caution against the sect. Their other concern was more pragmatic: they wanted to prevent repeat attacks. And fear of such attacks appeared to be well-founded after the first police raids on 25 sect locations, including the group's headquarters, on March 22. Hundreds of police wearing gas masks and carrying cameras to capture, selected the sect's compound of prefabricated buildings in a small farming village 100 km west of Tokyo. They found some of the chemicals needed to make nerve, a deadly nerve gas invented by the Nazis. Subsequent searches turned up sophisticated laboratory equipment, supplies for biological warfare and millions of dollars in cash and gold. From the beginning of the investigation, the group has voluntarily maintained its cooperation, ostensibly blaming the Japanese and United States governments for the gas attack.

The strategy of watching slowly seemed to pay off, even if a satellite appeared unorthodox in foreign observers. Prior to last week's arrest of Asahara, police had arrested or detained more than 200 Aum followers, most on minor charges such as traffic violations. Even so, normal civil activities were allowed to continue—resulting in inconspicuous scenes such as the spectacle of hundreds of Aum priests prying in the group's headquarters, while thousands of police officers combed the area around them. One such search, in late April, led to the discovery of eight brickbats of chemicals in a ladder



Police constrain reporters after Asahara's arrest doubly

chamber. Police also announced that they believed more than 20 members of the Japanese army were adepts of Aum. Embarrassed officials said the men would be allowed to remain in the military on the grounds that to remove them would violate their freedom of religion. One army sergeant was eventually arrested, but only after police gathered no evidence suggesting that he had thrown a forbidden Aum object on March 24, apparently to create the impression that the sect was being persecuted by its members.

Still, some Japanese questioned the slowness and conservatism of the police approach. "The arrest came too late," said Tokyo resident Masaru Ohara, 55. "If you see the police their measures, but they could have nabbed him earlier." Indeed, the country has endured a series of other attacks while waiting for a resolution of the case. In mid-April, there were two more gas attacks in Yoko-

hama, a busy port near Tokyo. Then, on May 8, two more buses containing 130 chemicals needed to produce cyanide gas were discovered in the possession of a busy Tokyo subway station. None of those episodes caused deaths or very possibly slight injury to Aum Shinri Kyō, but that did not mean the group's threat to the Japanese public.

There has also been mounting evidence that those responsible for the gas attacks were prepared to target individuals. On March 26, an unidentified gunman shot Takao Kunitatsu, director of Japan's 220,000-member National Police Agency, and the man in charge of investigating the Tokyo nerve gas attack. He was hit four times, in the leg, chest and abdomen, as he crossed the lobby of his apartment building on his way to work. He survived the attack, but his recovery is expected to be prolonged.

Then, on April 23, the sect's senior scientist, anthropologist Hideo Mima, was stabbed in the stomach as he walked through a throng of reporters towards an Aum office in Tokyo. The event was witnessed by thousands of television viewers, who watched in shock as Mima slumped to the ground, blood streaming through his fingers. Police arrested Hideo Mima, who claimed to be part of a right-wing group bent on revenge against Aum. But police said they believed that Aum orchestrated the killing, possibly because of Mima's importance to their investigation. And on the evening of Asahara's arrest, a parcel bomb blew off the head of a secretary in the offices of Tokyo's highest official, equivalent to mayor.

For many observers, the case against Aum Shinri Kyō symbolizes a new kind of persecutory terror, one that is as mysterious as it is deadly. Until the March subway attack, the group was merely one of

hundreds of religious sects that have proliferated in Japan after the post-war decline. A pantheon of Buddhist and Shinto beliefs, with elements inspired by science fiction and scientific experimentation, the cult seemed more eccentric than dangerous. One example: many of its adherents pay more than \$100 a month for a weekly lecture that was the winner with sets of electricity. The device is said to help believers align their brain waves with those of Asahara.

Asahara, a portly blond, the son of seven children of a poor tenant rice maker from the western island of Kyushu. He apparently formed a personal cult in 1976 when he was fired for selling useless Chinese remedies. By 1984, he had reorganized, opening a yoga school and then founding Aum Shinri Kyō in 1987. The sect, which preaches a doctrine of spiritual enlightenment through yoga and other physical rituals, was particularly successful with the well-heeled and university-educated, and Asahara quickly grew wealthy. His wife and five children lived with her at the group's headquarters, where they were maintained in style, even though many other sect members live in filthy conditions and suffer from malnutrition. Police say they were mostly loyal to him as he became last week because followers kept returning to the site with expensive medals, one of Asahara's favorite foods.

Prof. Shinichi Nakagawa, a religion expert at Chiba University in Tokyo, says that when he met Asahara in 1988, he found him charming. "He was rational and humorous, while at the same time unapologetic and spontaneous—traits the Japanese so lack," he says. But after being increasingly deflected in the Japanese parliamentary 2000 elections, Asahara seemed to change. "When I met him in 1990, he was not the tranquil man I knew," Nakagawa says. "The second burning was when."

Indeed, Asahara's personal vision is apocalyptic. He has preached that poison gas attacks will end the world in 1997 for everyone except followers of Aum. The conversion between that teaching and the sect's struggle to understand the chemicals remains shrouded, but police say there were enough such materials in the group's possession to kill millions of Japan's 125 million people. For Nakagawa, such nihilism points to a profound emptiness at the center of Japanese culture. "Economic success has allowed us to drop past traditions that were our spiritual support," he says. The immediate effects on Japanese society, however, may be more fundamental. "I'm glad Asahara was captured," says Ken Ikeno, 35, an English teacher in Tokyo. "But I could not say Aum is the only self-sufficient Japanese system that has refused to acknowledge its problems. I hope Japanese society takes a good hard look at itself now." That may happen, but for most Japanese the most pressing concern is to safeguard the public from future terrorist attacks.



Asahara: arrested at headquarters

the bedroom of a busy Tokyo subway station. MAY 10: Police arrested the sect's guru, Shoko Asahara, at his headquarters near Mount Fuji. MAY 16: A parcel bomb addressed to Tokyo's top official exploded, injuring an attendant.

PATRICKA CHISHOLM with STEVEN DU RABEYON in Tokyo

Debating Oklahoma

The extreme right suffers a temporary setback

In Oklahoma City last week, eagles were prepared to rise the name of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building. They called it the "Pillar of Liberty."

But the 16 stories of damage would collapse the once-fabled story of wreckage wrought by 4,800 lb. of oil seed-lender explosives on the morning of April 19. At the same time, the death toll from the terrorist bombing dropped by one to 167, including 19 children. Shattered human remains first counted as two victims proved to be from one person. But as officials sought to close the books on the structural and human fatalities one month after the bombing, a dispute over who and what is to blame for America's worst case of domestic terrorism split communities, divided families and strained government and its leaders alike.

Blame focused directly on two men held as capital terror charges at the 12-story federal prison about 20 km west of Oklahoma City. The records of suspects Timothy McVeigh, 37, and Terry Nichols, 40, former U.S. army buddies, reflect the thinking of "hate" militia members who see themselves as warriors against a conspiracy to create a single global regime rooted in socialism. But the national debate also engaged hate-mongers on talk radio and in extremist night-wire politics, the National Rifle Association's crusade against any limits on firearms, the role of federal police and the endemic violence in American life.

As for McVeigh, according to a New York Times report, he has claimed responsibility for the bombing. Client conversations between McVeigh and two unnamed people while he was in prison, the report said he planned the attack as "a growing resentment for the people ruining the country."

McVeigh is said to have packed his anger for its federal officials, although not specifically against its Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF). That agency was despised by militias and other gun groups for seizing illegal weapons, especially for its role in the

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

BY CARL MOLLINS

ately 1995 assault on the Branch Davidians religious compound near Waco, Tex. McVeigh, and the Times, spoke of timing the blast on April 19, the second anniversary of the Waco attack that led to a fire and 75 deaths.

The quest for culpability behind the bombing touched Newt Gingrich, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives. He contradicted a reporter's notion that the crusade he leads against "big government" bureaucrats created a climate



Oklahoma blast after McVeigh finally fighting a so-called conspiracy to create a single global regime

encouraging violence. That, said a director Gingrich, is "grotesque and offensive."

High on the critics' list are talk-show hosts, who rail against government in general and President Bill Clinton in particular. After the bombing, Clinton issued "prayers of his grief and distress"—uncommon except for

Gordon Liddy, a convicted felon in the 1970s Watergate scandal who hosts a syndicated radio show. Five days after the bombing, Liddy told people defending their homes against federal agents to aim for the head, above their balconied roofs. The next day, he added that the head is too small a target "so you shoot twice in the body, create a mess, and if that doesn't work, then shoot to the groin area."

Last week, a panel of the 5,100-member National Association of Radio Talk Show Hosts picked Liddy for its annual Freedom of Speech Award. Liddy, who says that he uses pictures of the Clintons for gun target practice, credits his award to the fact that "I was the only one attacked by critics."

The National Rifle Association has been just as aggressive in the face of criticism. President George Bush got the body in



protest against an NRA bond-raising letter that qualified ATF agents as "jackboots" and "thugs" who "harass, intimidate, even murder law-abiding citizens." Bush, who said that an ATF agent killed in the Oklahoma City bombing had been in his Secret Service guard, wrote that the NRA letter "deeply offends my own sense of decency and honor, and my concept of service to country."

In response, 5,000 police met in Washington last week to commemorate 150 colleagues slain last year. The NRA bought full-page newspaper ads that repeated and widened its charges against the ATF. On the eve of an NRA annual meeting in Phoenix, Ariz., association vice-president Wayne LaPierre did offer an apology "if anyone thought the attention was to point all federal law enforcement officers with the same broad brush" used against the ATF.

By then, however, Republican leaders in Congress had announced plans for a public inquiry into ATF behavior. They rejected a Democrat proposal to investigate private militias. And the NRA charged up another legislative victory: passage of a state law in Arizona that would only concealed weapons. That act was promoted by Texas Gov. George Bush, the ex-president's son. He alluded as he was still accused his father as "a man of principle."

Still, the debate did deliver one setback to the gun lobby, at least temporarily. The Gingrich Republicans postponed the planned repeal of a 1994 measure outlawing assault rifles. But for the public at large, the debate since the tragedy in Oklahoma City offer little assurance that the killing is as simple as buying America's destructive plague of violence. □

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World NOTES

THE U.S. BUDGET

The U.S. House of Representatives approved a controversial budget plan to slash the deficit and grant tax cuts to families, corporations and investors. The budget would eliminate two billion dollars in spending over the next seven years and reduce taxes by \$450 billion. The Senate, meanwhile, defeated President Bill Clinton's budget proposal, 99-0, and will vote on the congressional plan this week.

MENEM RE-ELECTED

President Carlos Menem of Argentina won an overwhelming re-election victory after campaigning for a continuation of free-market reforms. Menem won 49.7 per cent of the vote, compared with 29.5 per cent for centrist candidate José Bordaberry. Some analysts expressed concern that the victory gave Menem's Peronists too much power.

SMUGGLERS NABBED

Police in Manila, Philippines, arrested six Sri Lankans for allegedly smuggling foreigners into North America to raise funds for a Tamil rebel group, the Liberation Tigers. Officials accused the group of drugging up to \$22,400 for forged papers enabling Sri Lankans and others to enter the United States and Canada illegally.

BROTHELS RULED ILLEGAL

A British court ruled that Edinburgh city council has exceeded its powers by granting licenses to brothels. Judge Nigel Brown ruled the ruling on brothels is a contravention of a council's duty to protect the neighborhood where brothels operate under the guise of saunas. Advocates of the licensing policy say it is better to have prostitutes operating from hygienic premises than soliciting on the streets.

SARAJEVO SLAUGHTER

In the heaviest fighting in Sarajevo in 18 months, 16 people died as Bosnian government and Serb forces fought artillery and mortar duels. Meanwhile, international pressure continued to grow as the Bosnian Serb leadership tried to end its boycott of peace talks, which have been stalled since last summer.

BERNSTEIN AND THE CIA

Newly released documents obtained under the U.S. Freedom of Information Act revealed that the Central Intelligence Agency had monitored the activities of renowned conductor Leonard Bernstein as late as the 1970s. Bernstein, who died in 1990 at age 72, was a vocal supporter of the civil rights and antiwar movements.



Collecting bodies of Ebola victims in Kikwit. Ebola virus spreading rapidly

Ebola death toll rises in Zaïre

Health-care workers struggled to control the lethal Ebola virus in Zaïre, and signs that the virus was spreading through the quarantined city of Kikwit. Doctors said that the virus, which had been confined largely to hospital staff when the outbreak began April 10, was beginning to appear in the surrounding community. As week's end, a spokesman for the World Health Organization reported 128 cases in the area, with 97 fatalities. Officials expected the number of victims to increase rapidly, since Ebola has an incubation period of six to 21 days. The mysterious virus—which spreads through contact with blood or bodily fluids, and causes hemorrhaging from the eyes and ears, stomach and bowels—kills 90 per cent of those who contract it, usually within days. Meanwhile, several Asian and Middle Eastern countries imposed restrictions on travellers from Zaïre as a precaution against the spread of the virus. And last week, Canadian immigration officials announced that all Zaïrean citizens would face questioning before being allowed to enter Canada. The documents followed the detentions by health authorities at

Toronto's Pearson International Airport of a man who had recently been in the infected area of Kikwit. A second Zaïrean national, who claimed refugee status and was being held at a Toronto detention centre, was also under medical supervision. Health Minister Duane Maxwell stressed that the decision to detain both men was purely a precaution, since neither appeared ill.

A tank attack

A self-employed plumber hijacked an army tank from a San Diego armory and plowed a three-kilometre path at destruction through the Southern California city before being shot and killed by police. The driver, Steven Nelson, 34, drove down quiet residential streets at speeds of up to 50 km/h, wrecking 40 cars, a trailer home, utility poles and fire hydrants. With police in pursuit, Nelson's tank burst onto a freeway during rush hour and crashed on a highway divider. When he returned to his apartment, an officer fired through the open hatch of the unarmored tank and killed him in hospital.

BUSINESS

A PRIVATE PLAY

Onex bids \$2.3 billion to take over Labatt

Bringing opportunistic investors together with a group of casual investors who are disenchanted with the underperformance of shares that they are holding in a company and there usually is trouble. And trouble there was last week when Onex Corp. of Toronto announced that, with the backing of several large investors—from Ontario teachers to a South American beer maker—it was making a bid for brewing and entertainment conglomerate John Labatt Ltd. of Toronto. Gerald Schwartz, chairman and president of Onex, said he would offer \$2.4 a share, for a total of \$2.3 billion, to gain control of Labatt and take it private. Schwartz promised that he would sell the company's sports and entertainment assets, including the Toronto Argonauts, the TSN sports network and a 49-percent interest in the SkyDome stadium. Although Schwartz says that he is in no rush to dispose of Labatt's 80-percent stake in the Toronto Blue Jays baseball team, he insists, "we intend to return Labatt to its roots and build on its core brewing assets."

Labatt executives, however, have a very different plan to travel for the company and they have already declared their intention to strongly resist the Onex overture. After a meeting with Labatt directors last Friday, company president George Taylor declared, "We are confident that alternate arrangements will emerge which will more accurately reflect the true value of the company's assets for all shareholders." He added, "The board strongly supports any rational reaction that the price is an outrage and is wholly inadequate." Despite his tough talk, Labatt managers could be thwarted by the enemy within their camp, due to disaffection of the major shareholders with Labatt's been openly leveling for several years. It began when Labatt took profits from its beer business and diversified into several other unrelated businesses,

investing in everything from dairy and pasta production to truck rental operations. In addition to its core Canadian beer business, Labatt entered beer markets in other countries through alliances with foreign brewing companies.

When its controlling shareholders, Boscon Ltd. of Toronto, sold its Labatt stake in 1983 to raise cash to support other parts of the troubled financial empire, shareholders expressed the hope that Labatt management would take the company back to basics. Although some assets were sold, Labatt was still highly diversified. Last year, it spent \$720 million—an amount that on analysts' immediately said was too high—to buy a 29-percent stake in Fomento Cerveza S.A. de C.V., a major Mexican brewing company that makes Dos Equis beer. With the plunge in the Mexican peso a few months later, the value of that investment fell almost by half. And while Taylor has indicated that Labatt would sell part of its stake in some of its sports and entertainment businesses, he insists were concluded.

Now, some of Labatt's largest shareholders say that they have run out of patience with company management. One major investor, speaking on condition that he would not be identified, bluntly accused top Labatt's dual problems as inadequate performance—and a bad exit route. "Even though they know shareholders were unhappy, but still Labatt came out with a poison pill strategy that was intended to drive a takeover that they knew would have been a bad shareholders' loss," he said. "That's not a very friendly way to treat shareholders. There is no love lost for Labatt's management."

Schwartz, who has a long history of working successfully with disgruntled institutional investors, believes that he can generate greater value by breaking up and selling the different Labatt parts. Onex's bid

Labatt brewery: restoring the business to its roots

of \$2.4 a share in a combination of \$21.25 worth of cash and \$2.75 in notes. The offer, which is expected to be formally presented to shareholders within a few days, will expire in about three weeks. Veterans beer analyst Michael Palmer, president of Equity Research Associates of Toronto, says the Onex bid is reasonable given his estimate of the brewery value of Labatt at about \$25 a share. "It's fair," said Palmer. "But I'd expect that Labatt will be trying to line up a friendly outside buyer to come forward with a better bid—probably a big international brewing company." In a prior news release, Taylor said: "This is a wholly inadequate proposal and does not reflect fair value to our shareholders." The stock market also seemed to anticipate that another bid would be coming as it pushed the price of Labatt shares up by \$2.30 to \$24.37 on the day the bid was announced. By weekend, Labatt shares closed up at \$24.43.

Onex envisioned that shareholder pressure by releasing a chart that showed that the price of Labatt shares had been trading at around \$20 before rumors of its bid began to circulate, pushing up the price of Labatt shares. Calculated on that basis, the Onex bid price of \$24 represents a 20-percent premium over market price. Quoted the need of a second stake in launching a bidding war for Labatt, Schwartz noted that Onex could allow to secure this bid if necessary. Furthermore, he added that he has already informed Labatt executives that he is willing to raise his bid if they can provide financial information

that will prove that the company is worth more. Schwartz, who is experienced at raising companies in leveraged buyout deals, said that it was difficult to assess the value of Labatt because key information is not publicly available. For instance, he noted that Labatt's debt load, which stems almost entirely from its bid to buy back Labatt's stake at an undisclosed price.

Although Schwartz and Onex are fronting the bid and will have voting control of LFT Acquisition Corp., the company that has been formed to make the bid for Labatt, a number of other parties are known to be financing the initiative. The equity portion of the financing amounts to \$244 million. Onex is perhaps up \$130 million of that, plus its current holding of 2.8 million Labatt shares. South American brewing company Quilmes Industrial S.A. (known as Quilmes) will invest \$111.5 million. The Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan Board and the Hospitals of Ontario Pension Plan are each contributing \$100 million. The remaining \$550 million will come from an unnamed Canadian bank, as well as investment dealers CIBC, CIBC Capital Corp. and Toronto-Dominion Securities Inc. Another \$1.4 billion will be covered by loans made by a syndicate of banks, including the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Toronto-Dominion Bank and the Chase Manhattan Bank N.A.

Although this is Onex's largest deal to date—and the first time it has attempted to take over a publicly traded company—the formula is a familiar one for Schwartz. Onex, Canada's only major company specializing in leveraged buyouts, has made a business of taking over under-owned, privately owned North American industrial companies, restructuring them to boost their value, and then selling them at a healthy profit within a few years. Among the companies Schwartz has bought since he founded Onex in 1980 are: packaging company American Can Canada Inc., airline caterer Sky Chef Inc., Parulair Container Ltd., Restline Foods Canada Ltd., and ProSource Distribution Services, a major supplier to fast-food restaurant chains such as Burger King and Wendy's. Earlier this month, Onex announced that it would spend \$250 million to acquire Caterpillar International Corp. of Bethel, Md. Schwartz intends to merge Caterpillar with Sky Chef to create the largest airline catering firm in the world.

But despite Schwartz's reputation as a deal-maker, Onex shares are important similarly with Labatt. Its own shareholders are disenchanted. Onex's annual meeting earlier this month, they complained that the share price is languishing far below the \$20.50 price that they paid for the stock when it was issued in 1987. Onex shares fell 25 cents to \$13.12 on the day that the Labatt bid was announced. But Schwartz acknowledges that the disparity between Onex's share price and its recent performance—earnings of \$103 million last year—and its stagnant share price is frustrating. "In 1984, we had the best corporate performance we've ever had, our net earnings were up 80 percent, but our stock was down 22 percent," said Schwartz. "That's pretty hard to put. But the market is the market, you can't fight it."

Observers suggest that part of the problem is that Onex is an uncorrelated and complicated company to follow because of the variety of its holdings. "Onex is a unique company, there is nothing like it in Canada," said an investment analyst. "Its shareholders don't quite know what it makes out of." For now, however, at least one set of shareholders are happy. "With one bid in the 1980s and the possibility that another may be coming, Labatt shareholders are clearly happy that they will soon earn an improved return on a disappointing investment."

BRENDA DALGLEISH

LABATT AT A GLANCE

Brewing Canada's second-largest brewer (44 per cent market share), producers Labatt Blue, Inc., Granite Dist., Coors. Labatt also owns Dos Equis, Italy's fourth-largest brewer, and has a 25-percent stake in Fomento Cerveza, Mexico's second-largest brewer.

Toronto Blue Jays
David Cooper, 10 player

Broadcast and entertainment: The Sports Network (76), etc. Entertainment (76 per cent owned), Superstar, \$150 million.

Financials: Net earnings of \$110 million on sales of \$2.32 billion for the year ended April 30, compared with a net loss of \$70 million on sales of \$2.14 billion a year ago.

Sports: Toronto Blue Jays baseball team (90 per cent owned), Toronto Argonauts football team.



Toronto Argonauts, TSN
Investment David Cooper (10 per cent ownership) pressure to close house



Schwartz: "I made an active choice to come back to Canada."

BUSINESS

Eye for the prize

In the late 1980s, when Ores Corp. was in the throes of snapping up other enterprises, owners and packaging companies, the company's chief executive, Gerald Schwartz, and his wife, Heather Reisman, will found time to cast envious eyes on the house next to their (husband's) Toronto's near-Rosedale neighborhood. The couple offered to buy their elderly neighbor's house, instead just to sit down and expand their own grounds. Schwartz's office was spartan and when the neighbor passed away, her family was still reluctant to sell—until he offered substantially more than the asking price on a street where houses typically sold for several million dollars. Schwartz and Reisman soon had the house and began construction of a major addition to their sprawling Georgian-style house. Now, Schwartz is looking at some demonstration on the purchase of another asset. Toronto-based brewer and restaurant conglomerate John Labatt Ltd. This time, he is willing to spend more than \$2.3 billion to get his way. Says Reisman: "In the business, when Gerry gets his mind on something, he generally gets it. The same is true of his private life."

Although Ores has a relatively low public profile in Canada—part because of its complex financial structure and its emphasis on transactions in the United States—Schwartz, 53, is no stranger to Canada's political back-

ground and financial boardrooms. His and Porsche 911 is a familiar sight on the streets of Toronto, where he and Reisman are well connected in Liberal party circles. They are involved in the election campaigns of John Tynes, and Reisman served as an adviser to Ontario's last Liberal government under premier David Peterson.

Schwartz also has deep roots in Winnipeg

Takeover pro Gerald Schwartz returns home with a bid for Labatt

He was raised there and obtained commerce and law degrees at the University of Manitoba. He then practiced law in the city for two years before joining Harvard University and a master's in business administration in 1970. While at Harvard, Schwartz spent a semester working for high-flying financier Bernard Cornfeld, whose Investment Overseas Services crashed in 1973 under fraud allegations. By that time, however, Schwartz was working in the mergers and acquisitions department of New York City investment bank Bear, Stearns & Co. There, he learned the art of

dismissing to part of a team that also included Henry Kravis, Jerome Kohlberg and George Roberts, the trio who formed the leveraged buyout firm known as KKR and launched the spectacular—and successful—Kitt Polston takeover bid in 1985.

Schwartz returned to Canada in 1977 and, with partner Harold Day, helped found Can West Capital Corp. The pair worked on a number of takeovers over seven years and Schwartz met Reisman, then a management consultant, while scouting Melcher's Division Inc. Montreal for CanWest. The deal never flew, but the pair married in 1982. Schwartz and Asper parted in 1983 after falling out over the strategic direction of the firm. After leaving Winnipeg and CanWest Capital, Schwartz founded Ores in 1983 and issued shares to the public in April, 1987.

Ores's first major holding was now employer 23,000 people around North America, but the firm's Toronto head office is run by a staff of just 18 people. Its 48th floor offices in Toronto's financial district are decorated with a sophisticated mix of modern art, English antiques and Oriental carpets. That rich style, however, contrasts sharply with Ores's Wall-Street style base. Schwartz has carved out a specific market niche: acquiring a range of mid-sized industrial and services companies.

A typical Ores deal was announced earlier this month, when the company learned the world's largest surface load captor after buying Maryland-based Colmar International. This \$700 million acquisition was financed entirely through Treasury Board Sky Chief, Inc., an affiliate of which Ores purchased a 50-percent stake in 1985. That allowed Ores to keep cash reserves at

\$200 million intact for the Labatt deal. Typically, Ores uses debt or other creative financing techniques to buy undervalued companies. It then restructures the business before selling it at a profit. That skill translated into earnings of \$208 million last year on revenues of \$3.5 billion. Personally, Schwartz has profited as well: he took home \$3.6 million in salary and bonus in 1994, up from \$2.45 million the previous year. He also holds a personal stake in the firm: a total of 8.7 million shares valued at \$15 each, a holding worth more than \$110 million.

Despite his financial success, asset manager has been vocal in his attempts to work the spotlight. University of Toronto president and Ores director Robert Prichard says "Gerry would be delighted to work away in longshore districts. In fact, if there were a reason not to make this offer, Gerry would have found it. He simply doesn't need to own these companies."

The New York may be one exception. Schwartz is in fact an avid skier as proven in the company of Senator Keith Rock. Schwartz's own athletic prowess runs more towards tennis, he and Prichard fielded tennis battles on the court. It is the competitive streak that Prichard sees fueling Schwartz's fire long after his family's financial needs were met. Reisman and Schwartz each have two children from their previous marriages. Three of these are still in university and his fourth, Jill Schwartz, runs her own business in Toronto: a day-care center for dogs called The Box.

In the case of Labatt, Schwartz estimates it will take five years to sell off the conglomerate's non-alcoholic assets such as The Spang Network, The Discovery Channel and the east coast of the Skyline system. At the same time, Ores will get help with restructuring Labatt's brewing operations, in addition to \$113 million for the Labatt deal from Luxembourg-based brewer Quilmes Industries of S.A., a company that operates in South America and is 15 per cent owned by beer giant Heineken. Typically, the connection between Schwartz and Quilmes is no coincidence. The antichamber for the partnership was Robert Greenhill, chief executive of Wall Street investment bank Smith Barney and a longtime friend of Schwartz's.

For Schwartz, the successful acquisition and restructuring of Labatt would mark a homecoming of sorts. Last year, all of Ores's revenues came from investments in the United States. Says Schwartz: "The best backdrop for a chance to have a major stake in Canada. I made an active choice to come back to Canada from New York in 1977, as did I am very personally satisfied." And even though Labatt executives have declared that they will resist a takeover by Ores, Schwartz is clearly determined to win—again.

ANDREW WELLS

PARTNERSHIP WALK 95

MYTH #2

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REALITY

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It is so important to share new ideas as it is to come up with them. A portable kit to test the safety of drinking water, developed for health workers in Malaysia, has been adopted by the Cree First Nations in Northern Manitoba. It is 50% cheaper and much faster than sending samples to a far away laboratory. Now IDRC has asked the Cree to train indigenous peoples in Chile to use these simple tests.

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Predators on parade

In the end it had to happen. It always does. As certainly as push comes to shove, when the management of a company lacks the self-discipline and the focus to maintain most value, someone will eventually do it for them. Senior executives of John Labatt Ltd., meet Gerry Schwartz.

Gerry Schwartz is the king of Canada's corporate scrap business. For him, debt is not a dirty word. He uses debt liberally, creatively, to snare up undervalued assets, trim off the fatty bits, buff up the good ones, and resell the parts for more than he paid for the whole.

That is his game plan for Labatt, a conglomerate that Schwartz calculates to be worth more dead than alive. If he can acquire Labatt with his debt-to-equity bid, merge off miscellaneous sports, broadcast and entertainment units—and eventually the breweries—he will have earned his crust. And then some.

Oh, debt? We had a few more such predators prowling the margins of Canadian business. Even after a blistering economic recession, this country still has far too many lumpy companies headed by executives who succumbed to the cruise for asset divestiture in the 1980s and then indulged their speculation anxiety, hesitating to part with their mistakes.

At the top of the same list is Labatt's co-owner rival, Molson, which stubbornly insists that it will transform its investment in Diageo, a global chemical cleaning company, into a money-maker. It would probably be more tactful not to dwell on Molson's conservatism into the home improvement retail business. Then there is Canadian Pacific, a company that clings to a spectacular hoard of holdings, no matter how much its shareholders grip about lack of stock market performance.

Perhaps there should be an executive support group for those against their need, who are psychologically resistant to soliciting their mistakes and diving on. Surely some comment from the senior managers at BCE Inc., Sealed Air, Noran Corp., Nova Corp. or Federal Industries Ltd.—companies that demandlessly busy chasing their own ends on unfamiliar turf—would

**THE
BOTTOM
LINE**

BY DEBORAH MUMFORD

Of course there are cautions, colorful indications for steering companies away from their core business and into the debt's lullies have slow, regulated growth and create some excitement. Corporations with mature markets, like brewers, are always craving for opportunities to expand their reach. Natural resources companies covet stable, non-optical business prospects to ease the boom and bust in commodity supply and demand. And it seems that almost every management group in the 1980s embarked on the tedious quest for the holy Grail of "synergy," combining together peculiar asset combinations

that were somehow supposed to be worth more because they were tangled together.

Certainly the last recession made it crystal clear that there really is as such thing as a counter-cyclical investment. When the bottom falls out of the economy, as it did in 1981, all those hours of strategic planning in the corporate board room don't amount to much. Every domino in the line gets knocked down.

But down all, recession dilemmas, who purchases makes in this sector and that, have no place as an era of free trade and global business. You may be able to get away with a hold-your-breath approach to corporate holdings when markets are protected from the daily wash of foreign competition. But if you have to be as efficient, leanest producer in a crowded field, size and strength are essential. And that requires discipline and focus.

Gerry Schwartz knows all about this. He knows that a lending company should not own a lot of other things that clutter the core business. The caveat at Labatt probably knew this also. As shareholders grew restless with their ownership, Labatt managers unconsciously attempted to introduce a poison pill plan to thwart any takeover attempts. But at the end, the market—and Schwartz—have left them with no place to hide.



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PEOPLE

WONDERING WHY CRIME HAPPENS

As a London-based criminal lawyer, Patricia Fyfe often sees the gritty underbelly of big city crime. But that still leaves a lot of questions unanswered, particularly those about the motives of the felon. So when Fyfe, 45, writes her master crimes—which reviewers often describe as “thrillers” rather than “dramas”—that is the territory she explores. “I am really not interested in writing a ‘whodunk,’” she insists.



Fyfe: 'anything I could imagine'

author said while recently promoting her rights now! A Clear Conscience. “I am much more interested in the ‘why.’” Not, she adds, that it is possible to ever know definitively. Still, Fyfe—who now spends one day a week practicing law—strives for authenticity in her tales. In researching wife assault for her latest novel, she spoke with social workers at Scotland Yard to determine what sort of characters and scenarios would be plausible. “They told me that anything I could imagine could happen,” she said. “And we all know we’re divided by an unbreakable fine line.”

MOONING FOR ME!

They may not have called it “mooning” back then—but that is exactly what a battalion of 12th-century Scots warriors do in their English opponents before marching into battle in the new movie *Braveheart*. That incident, like many other details in the film based on the life of legendary knight Sir William Wallace, is as factually accurate, says Mel Gibson, the star, producer and director of the three-hour epic. “Script writer Randall Wallace really delved into history,” Gibson told *MovieLine*. “We got pretty deep into the lore of fishing,” which opens this week across North America, is one of three recent movies revealing the historical costume drama. *Raiders* starring Eliot Ness as the 19th-century Scottish hero, opened in April, while *Peter Knight*, based on the Arthurian legend and starring Richard Gere as Sir Lancelot, will



Gibson: styling for accuracy

open in July. Gibson says that it is difficult to explain such a phenomenon. “It’s either the collective unconscious or cultural osmosis,” he adds. Still, it’s a pitched battle—and the consumer’s entertainment dollar is at stake.

SPEEDY CANUCKS

The Indianapolis 500, the most American of motorsports events, will have a distinctly Canadian look when the green flag drops on Sunday, May 28. *Final Time*, 30, of West Hill, Ont., who already has one IndyCar victory in his credit this season, is scheduled to start from the sixth of 11 driver rows in his Newman-Haas-Lola-Ford-Cosworth. Jacques Villeneuve, 24, of Beaville, Que., who won the Miami Grand Prix in March in his Father’s Ltd. Reynard Ford-Cosworth, was the fifth-fastest qualifier and will start in the second row. But the fastest of the Maple Leaf racing drivers was veteran Scott Goodyear, 35, who grabbed the outside position on the front row of the starting grid. The Toronto native clocked an invincible speed of 271.522 km/h in his Newman-Haas-Lola-Ford-Cosworth. Goodyear, the runner-up in the 1992 Indy 500, was left without a team after the 1994 season and joined Teammen part for this race. “I am elated with the front row,” he said. “We’ve only been working together for a week.” Not bad for a part-timer.

Goodyear: front row in Indianapolis



Ganser with the America's Cup sailors

BREEZING INTO A CUP VICTORY

Yachting is a sport loved by the rich and powerful, but the international competition for its prize trophy, the America's Cup, goes to its common denominator: winning. Team New Zealand sailing *Black Magic* under skipper Russell Coutts, 33, pitted against the Americans on *Young America*, led by defending champion Dennis Ganser, 51, quickly got down to business with a 5-0

series sweep. “The Kiwis,” as they are known, are enjoying five more Cup victory. Gov. Sir Dame Gail Tizard last week called the win the country’s proudest moment since May, 1985, when New Zealander Sir Edmund Hillary became the first man to reach the peak of Mount Everest. And an Auckland radio station has launched a campaign for teens members to be knighted. Still, the New Zealand sailors have already shown who really rode the waves.

Edited by BARBARA WICKENS

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She is widely regarded as one of a handful of female modern masters, along with Georgia O'Keeffe and Louise Nevelson. But British sculptor Barbara Hepworth was never received the degree of recognition bestowed upon some of her male contemporaries—most notably Henry Moore. In the 1990s, Hepworth and Moore became close friends and had a profound influence on each other as they developed a style of sculpture synthesizing abstract principles and organic forms. Hepworth went on to create an immense body of work while raising four children—three of them triplets—and despite enduring financial insecurity for much of her adult life. But she was equally admired by Moore, who became a supervisor of the international art market. And her reputation has fallen into semi-obscurity since her death 38 years ago at the age of 72. Now, a retrospective of Hepworth's work, on view at the Art Gallery of Ontario in Toronto until Aug. 7, has brought her into the limelight again. "It's really exciting to be bringing someone who deserves so much to be revived," says Alan G. Wilkinson,

Phallos (tribade): "The strange world of the lesbian's life"

important formative influences" on Hepworth, but adds that by the start of the Hepworth years they were working side by side as equals. "They were like Picasso and Pissarro in the early days of cubism. They were constantly exchanging ideas and influencing each other's work." Yet even at this period, the sculptures of Moore and Hepworth remained very different. She was at heart a classicalist who strove to create serenely beautiful objects, while he found inspiration in the unsettlingly direct expressiveness of pre-Columbian art. Hepworth's stone carving *Figure of a Woman* (1939-1940), one of the strongest early works in the current retrospective, resembles Moore's work in its thick, anatomically, but less a repose that sets it apart from the post-pulp vibrancy of his carvings.

Shortly after the birth of their son, Paul, in 1939, Hepworth and Skelving drifted apart. By the end of 1951 Hepworth was mostly involved with the painter Ben Nicholson, whose subsequent movement towards abstraction ran parallel to her own. They began exhibiting jointly and crisscrossed in France to meet the studios of Picasso and the avant-garde sculptors Constantin Brancusi and Jean Arp. In 1934, like there a confabulating curve at Hepworth and Nicholson. They

A retrospective celebrates a neglected sculptor

co-visited of the show and an expert on Henry Moore. "So many of these pieces really sing."

As her friend, the preeminent British art critic Sir Herbert Read, once wrote, Hepworth's art as an artist was to "induce the formal perfection of geometry with the vital grace of nature." The current retrospective, featuring 46 sculptures and 28 drawings from 1927 to 1975, reveals that she often succeeded in unguessed and eloquent ways. The *AGO*, which has a Hepworth collection second in size only to that of London's Tate Gallery, is the third and final venue for the show. It has already been on view at the Tate Gallery (Liverpool) which organized the exhibition along with the *AGO*—and at the Yale Center for British Art in New Haven, Conn.

Some of the media have been showcased in Canada before—but in a remarkably different social climate. The extent to which attitudes have changed towards women artists can be gauged by the catalogue of an exhibition of British art that travelled to Canada in 1956. Written by Read, an ardent supporter, it dismisses the female artists of the time. Of Hepworth, he wrote: "She has remained a completely human person, not succumbing either her social or her domestic instinct, her feminine graces or sympathies, to cause hard steps of a career."

In fact, Hepworth knew from an early age that she would make a career of sculpting. In her 1978 book *Barbara Hepworth: A Personal Autobiography*, the artist noted that all her early musings were of "lines and shapes and textures." Born in 1903, she grew up in rugged, Wiltshire landscape where her father, Herbert Hepworth, was an engraver. At the age of 17, she began studies at the Leeds School of Art. There, she met the 28-year-old Moore, and within a year they were friends and classmates at the Royal College of Art in London. Hepworth and another student, the sculptor John Skeaping, were married in 1925. By the end of the decade, Moore, Hepworth and Skeaping were neighbors and close associates in the Leicestershire district of Charnwood.

Curator Wilkinson describes Moore as "undoubtedly the most

OUT OF THE SHADOWS



From above to far right, Hepworth's Mother and Child (1934), Figure of a Woman (1939-1940), Vertical Form (1942), and Three Forms (1953): an impressive body of work by a woman who was, of heart, a classicalist striving to create serenely beautiful objects



Hepworth in her studio with kneeling Figure in 1912, sketch



were living in a basement flat and had about £100 in the bank when they became the parents of triplets. It was then, Hepworth recalled, that she "knew Bar for the first time."

Initially, she seemed to have taken this radical alteration of circumstances in stride. "A woman artist is not deprived by cooking and having children, nor by raising children with mothers (even in triplets)," she wrote in her autobiography. "One is in fact nourished by this rich life, provided one always does one's work each day, even a single half hour, so that the children grow in one's mind."

For several years, Hepworth had been edging away from the depiction of unequivocally human forms in her work, but immediately after the birth of the triplets she made her first completely abstract sculptures. "The work was more formal and all traces of abstraction had disappeared," she wrote, "and for some years I was absorbed in the relationships in space, in size and nature and weight as well as in the tension between the forms." By this time, her art and Moore's were no longer evolving in tandem, and those styles continued to diverge. Typical of her work in the mid-1930s is *Three Forms* (1933), a marble sculpture of two early oval forms and a sphere. Wilkinson and others have suggested that its forms may symbolize the children the artist had recently given birth to: two girls and a boy.

Feeling for the safety of their children when war loomed in 1939, Hepworth and Nicholson, who had married the previous year, left London and moved to the rocky coast of Cornwall. By 1943 she was producing wooden sculptures with soft strings through their hollows that are among the most notably beautiful works of her career. "Her power derives from Hepworth's ability to translate the essence of the Cornish coast into abstract forms. The outstanding example in the current retrospective is *Phallos* (1944), a rounded, somewhat heavy with a pointed, pale blue interior. "The color of the concavities plunged me into the depth of water, caves, or shadows deeper than the carved concavities themselves," she later wrote. "The strings were the tension I felt between myself and the sea, the wind or the hills."

For Hepworth, the postwar years were a time of flux. She and Nicholson divorced in 1951. And after decades of earning critical recognition, but living in relative poverty, she began to acquire her public prominence and celebrity status. But Moore, who outlived her by 11 years—he died in 1986—still overshadowed her and would do so for the remainder of her days.

Penelope Curtis, curator of sculpture at the Henry Moore Centre in Leeds, notes in the show's catalogue that cultural officials choose Moore to represent Britain at the 1948 Venice Biennale. When the next of these inter-

nationally important exhibitions took place in 1950, Hepworth was Britain's representative. His work was an immense success; hers was not. She complained that the British officials, instead of selecting a truly cross-section of her sculptures, chose pieces that made her body of work seem "damaged by the 1910s." After the 1950 Biennale, wrote Curtis, Hepworth would "always now be seen as the pupil of Moore."

In the 1950s, as she began to be awarded public commissions, Hepworth started to work with marble. Durable bronze is suitable for outdoor sites, and she was eager to work on a monumental scale. Most of her best-known works, including the towering *Single Form* (1953), a pencil, shield-like form that stands guard on the United Nations plaza in New York City, are made of bronze.

Whether they are metal, wood or marble, most of the pieces in the current retrospective that date from the last 15 years of her life are less striking—less alive, somehow—than her sculptures from the 1930s. Although the 1950s, although smaller in scale, their earlier works better reflect her true stature as an artist—one who could look her male contemporaries squarely in the eye.

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BOOKS

Outlaw tactics in a Labrador outpost

A smuggler's story reflects a changing frontier

AT THE EDGE OF ALL THINGS

By Rick Hornung
(Ottawa, 207 pages, \$24.95)

When Connecticut-based writer Rick Hornung arrived in the remote Labrador community of Davis Inlet in February, 1985, he was chatting the same story an ever popular Valentine's Day Eve that killed six children while their parents were out drinking had loused international relations to the plight of the impoverished community of 500 where alcoholism, drug abuse and domestic violence ran unchecked. As compelling as that story was, Hornung quickly realized that there was little point in adding his voice to the chorus of journalists who were decrying the tragedy that is Davis Inlet. Instead, he doggedly pursued a quite different, although not entirely unsuccessful, tale: how an underground economy brings everything from cocaine and liquor to fuel and building supplies into the outposts of Labrador and northern Quebec. He also uncovered an anti-hero for our times: Martin Raulson, a cunning 45-year-old native smuggler who had embraced the trade 11 years earlier when, as Hornung's words, "the alien natives were going back to the reserves, accepting local custom or rolling in the cuffs."

Written like a good mystery novel, and with brilliant touches to protect the identity of the subjects, including Raulson, *At the Edge of All Things* picks up his story as he is getting together the biggest deal of his career. It involves a series of illicit liquor and cigarette deals in Labrador and northern Quebec that promises to net him and his associates a cool \$400,000. The deal literally explodes when the cops where Raulson and his girlfriend are staying is touched, an apparent murder attempt that Raulson believes has been or-

dered by his erstwhile business, identified only as "the Carnation" from Montreal. Raulson responds by trucking the would-be assassin across the Labrador peninsula by snowmobile. That quest comes to a surprising conclusion that takes the story full circle to the tragedy that brought Hornung to Labrador in the first place.

As intriguing as Raulson's business dealings are, they are just part of a larger story



Hornung: he had to gain The Raulson's confidence

Through this unlikely protagonist, Hornung skillfully depicts a part of frontier Canada that has changed dramatically over the past two generations—and not for the better. The kind of progress has reached into this remote corner of the sub-Arctic, disrupting the traditional ways of time and space. For Raulson's grandfather, the Labrador peninsula was one

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Maclean's is pleased to salute Rosalind Drewery, president of Drewery Pontiac Buick GMC Ltd. in Winchester, Ontario and the first woman to win the Maclean's Dealer of Excellence award in conjunction with the Canadian Automobile Dealers Association.

Rosalind got her start in the auto business at the tender age of 16 as a parts clerk at Glauco Motors in Hull, Quebec. She worked her way up from clerk to secretary, treasurer, general manager in 1977, and finally president of Drewery Motors in 1986.

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Rosalind*



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THE TORONTO AUTOMOBILE DEALERS ASSOCIATION 1995 MACLEAN'S DEALER OF EXCELLENCE AWARD WINNER

Maclean's is pleased to salute John Carmichael, president of City Buick Pontiac Cadillac as the Toronto winner of the Maclean's Dealer of Excellence award in conjunction with the Canadian Automobile Dealers Association.

John "fell in love" with the automobile industry where he worked as a summer student in 1969. Following in the footsteps of both his father and grandfather, John has devoted his career to the car business. A long-time member of CADA, John is currently the director of the Toronto Automobile Dealers Association and co-owner of the Canadian Auto Show in Toronto. Last year, City Buick Pontiac won the General Motors Triple Crown Award.

John continually wins over customers and judges alike with his business acumen, his extensive involvement in automobile associations and continuous commitment to his community.

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BOOKS

unfolds an episode of land "in his grandfather's words," writes Hsiening, "the past was present, here and now, not generations rising into the void like a man coming out of the ripids." Now, as a result of such projects as the Iron Ore Company of Canada's mine at Schefferville and the Churchill Falls hydroelectric complex, the landscape is "not open, divided mental slack," as technology erases the visible line between the past and the present. Or, as Hsiening puts it: "Maclean could compare with a work that in preliminary had been as much 'Geological demarcations created over millions of years, he notes, 'could now be blown apart and demolished within hours.'"

Such rapid change takes a human toll as well. As development (and carbon and oil) moves farther and farther from their traditional grounds, native hunters feed some stark choices. Raskin's own father moved the family into tents from the bush and took to hauling sand, dirt, stone and cement for what would become the Schefferville mine. Later, he worked on the Churchill Falls project, only to be laid off once the plant opened in 1973. His son, meanwhile, gained some university education in Montreal, but professed little interest in either nature politics or the prospect of making his mark in the resource world. For Raskin, smuggling was a way to be his own man in his own land—and he proved very good at it. "To some," writes Hsiening, "he was a role model who manipulated what law he put to others, he was a trouble. To most, he was a spy, the man nicknamed The Robber—here for an hour, then gone."

For Hsiening, a former staff writer with the New York City weekly *The Village Voice*, getting The Robber's confession was the key to unlocking his unusual tale. He did so partly through sheer persistence, travelling to Labrador a dozen times over two years to in interview Raskin and his cohorts. Hsiening's cause was also helped by contacts he had made while researching an earlier book, *One Nation Under the Gun* (1991), an inside account of the 1990 Malawian uprising near Oloa. One (Raskin played a part in that crisis, helping to ferry guns, ammunition, food and money to the protesters.) That meant of all, Raskin was prepared to tell his story because he recently abandoned the smuggling trade—a decision that, incidentally, had more to do with Raskin's move to lower school taxes in February, 1994, than it did with those from Corsica overboard.

According to the surface, Raskin recently moved to British Columbia, where he operates a small business for tourists who want to go hiking or snowmobiling in the Rockies. Hsiening, meanwhile, is hard at work on another book on the massive James Bay hydroelectric projects. It is curious that a writer living in rural Connecticut should discover so much material to write in the remote regions of a neighboring country. But it is on the line out—at the edge of all things—that some of the most fascinating stories can be found.

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Maclean's
The Values of Education

Gardens great and small

For backyards or flower boxes, a new crop of books promises delights

As with cookbooks, the best gardening books lend themselves so much to leisurely browsing as to quick searching for practical advice. That is why spring is almost too late to be bringing out new publications for lovers of weeds and drovers of water. By the time the books are spouting in bookstores, gardeners in many parts of the country are already busy potting up adolescent seedlings and cultivating outdoor beds. That when their labors are over for the day and they collapse into their lawn chairs, they can pick up tips for this year's projects or begin fantasizing about next year's lupines and Oriental poppies by flipping through one of the new crop of gardening books.

The All Seasons Gardener (Viking, 264 pages, \$30), written by Toronto-area writer Mark Culbert—president of a chain of southern Ontario nurseries—promises to help extend the growing season. It is of coffee-table weight and richness, too heavy perhaps to prop up for very long while relaxing in a hammock. Each of the 12 chapters corresponds to a month and concludes with a checklist of all the gardening tasks necessary for particular climatic regions. Predictably, the longest chapter is May, which is when everything happens at once: weeding, transplanting, pruning, weeding, mow patrol. The late-fall and winter months are considerably less strenuous: tools in November; spend February planning over Culbert's colorful climatic zone map.

Thinking on an instant tip in adding weeds to the gardening arsenal, and Culbert explains why and how. Also crucial is preventing young plants and repeating that from frost that can occur at the end of the summer. Culbert devotes pages to various methods, both store-bought and homemade. One tip: use cucumber and cucumber seeds in an old tire. The tire sides up the daytime warmth and gives it back to the hibernating plants all night.

Culbert's text is interspersed with advice for gardening with children. He suggests giving a small patch of garden over to an enthusiastic youngster, but warns that parents may end up doing the watering and weeding.

Gardening with Sun and Moon (Wildcreek, \$2.95), by Doreen Bann and Francine Gosselin, is a ultra-visual illustrated guide for children, originally published in Holland. It provides simple instructions on growing tomatoes, pumpkins, chublets and other plants, and includes directions for a number of projects with string lid spools, such as sweet pea arches and garden circles planned to spell a child's name.

The new books reawakening gardeners why they garden

The Creative Garden: Gardening Adventures for Small Spaces

(Whitecap, 216 pages, \$17.95), by Vancouver author and horticulturist Elaine Stevens, shows that even people with limited space at their disposal can dream big. Stevens describes 18 new-garden "themes," from a simple design of plants of the same color to a complex jangling forest, a traditional Chinese miniature landscape. In between are instructions for such small-space projects as a Provincial herb garden, groupings of trumpet flowers and alpine plants, a vegetable patch and a dwarf orchard.

Some require the larger space of a townhouse patio, but most can be adapted from that site down to a high-rise balcony or a low window box. Each theme, in chapter form, begins with an evocative description, which compensates for the modest pencil illustrations.

Stevens suggests that small-space gardeners begin by taking a list of their past choices to the local nursery and asking which will grow in that particular location. She also urges readers to recycle old boxes, bins, wicker baskets and the like into containers and, more important, to check the weight-bearing capacity of apartment balconies before loading them down with a multitude of pots.

In one of the book's 64 chapters, the author charts her version of the life of a gardener. Stevens describes eager children who delight in raising radishes on their own little plots, growing into teenagers whose interest in plants "revolves around excursions with friends into the woods for wild mushrooms, and the growth of exotic houseplants that might contain substances more stimulating than chlorophyll," to adults caught up in various color phases, and on to accomplished amateurs in tune with nature and their land. It is just at this point, Stevens notes wryly, that many gardeners move to apartments or townhouses. Although there is enough basic advice for novices, it is for these mature gardeners who find themselves with reduced space that Stevens has written her book.

Gardening Naturally (Goddard, 192 pages, \$24.95), by New Yorker Ann Rieley, argues vigorously for chemically-free flower and vegetable gardens. The author, who wrote 45 gardening books before she died in 1985, begins by dealing with the gardener's basic and most important tool, soil. Rieley describes its composition and suggests options for improving the quality. Enriching a garden's soil is a task that extends over several years, but among the year-to-year benefits of gardening are the lessons learned in patience and long-term expectations.

In the chapter on natural fertilization methods, Rieley explains why chemical fertilizers provide a quick fix but can damage soil and plants over time. She includes a recipe for brewing a potent pot of compost tea, a valuable tonic for the garden. The chapter on flowers, vegetables and herbs have their own glossaries at the end, but they are limited in scope and content. And, inaccurately, the Canadian edition of the book includes a map of U.S. climatic zones only.

Paradise of Flowers (CPC Publications, April, 72 pages, \$14.95), is like a wild-arched blossoming by a woodland poet, a small treasure. Each page of text by Horwathville magazine writer Patrick Lane flows an intricate wood engraving by Stanford, Ont., artist Gerard Theriault. A Strathmore, the publisher, a small press located in rural southern Ontario west of Toronto, has used an acid-free paper that is creamy white and lightly textured, and the volume is sewn together rather than glued. The result is a book with an elegant production that reaches its core.

The exquisite engravings have a special quality. Lane's corresponding engravings are a mixed bouquet of gardening lore, practical advice, metaphor and whimsy. When the weeding is done—er, at least, done for the day—Paradise of Flowers will remind gardeners why they garden.

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The processing of foods "adds value" to crops and provides vital income for women. But new technology can become women worse off if men start taking over "women's work" when it makes more sense.

There is a parallel in Canadian history. According to acclaimed economist Jane Jacobs, women used to be entirely responsible for processing food, producing soap and cosmetics, and making textiles. When new technology made these activities commercially viable in Canada, men became interested and often took control.

In Bangladesh, an organization called BRAC has created employment for more than 60,000 women by involving them in every aspect of silk production, from raising cocoons, to spinning and weaving on improved machines, to marketing the finished cloth. Women receive training and also learn savings and lending groups under the program.

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On navigating treacherous waters

BY LARRY ZOLF

The finer thing about political correctness is that it has nothing to do with politics, certainly not Canadian politics. Political correctness deals with such themes as sexism, that is the hatred of Pin Ben Kappa women simply because they are statistically headless. Political correctness is when a sensitive Marxist stops coffee has classifying a post bourgeois deconstruction and calls him a misbegotten middle-class reporter instead.

In general political correctness, the physical joke is an absolute no-no. It is politically incorrect, in the extreme, to cross yourself when you see a bunch back—a specialty if you are Jewish. It is politically incorrect to call your wife the little woman, to call your infant son the little man, and to call William Lyon Mackenzie the Little Rebel.

But in Canadian politics, the physical joke has been with us since Confederation. Sir John A. Macdonald and wicked John Brown were in the hall of mirrors, and John A. Macdonald was all but one of his election, but in that one he struck his nose deep into Canadian Pacific and all its disease and scandal—and lost.

Physical jokes played a large part in the career of John George Diefenbaker. When he'd a good chuck, his hands shook and his voice quavered, it was said by the Liberals—not in public but in the privacy of millions of Canadian homes—that Diefenbaker was suffering from Parkinson's disease. No one so easily walked up to Diefenbaker and said, "You have Parkinson's disease," but Liberal backsliders played Simon. Diefenbaker and I did it every Friday Diefenbaker tried to address.

Sill, Dief always had the last word. "The Grits say I'm sick. Well, I don't know about that. (All I know is that Canadians are sick to death of the Grits.)"

Now in regular political correctness, it is downright (upside) and a truly chauvinistic:

Allen Finkelstein is an engraver.

Political correctness and correct political gamesmanship get so intertwined, it's very hard to tell what is happening

thing to discuss in public or in private the son of a woman's posterior. "Lard ass" or "the Rear Admiral" are so-so descriptions of female posterior in the politically correct set.

But in politics, the average rear is mostly part of the game. No sooner had Brian Campbell become the first woman prime minister than her posterior underwent intense public scrutiny. It was also noted that her embarrassed and nervous, a university mathematician, had the nickname "Tonne."

Tonne in Yiddish slang for a fat ass and Tonne Divinsky was my councillor at Howe North summer camp in Manitoba. When Tonne played chess with his back to Lake Winnipeg, he often blocked out the west day sun.

It is said that Campbell did not take kindly to her Rear Admiral tag. "Get the politics' attention off your rear and on to Clinton's over-rated mouth," Ben's advisers said.

John Chretien rose to the occasion when he said it is better to speak out of one side of your mouth than to speak out of both sides of your mouth and say nothing—like Campbell. This was correct politically but not politically correct. There is no woman

whose she speaks out of both sides of her mouth and still say nothing.

Family values per se are a very big thing with the politically correct from the masses of the Atlantic to the masses of Rossdale. But in politics, knowing how to address one family values can be an art form in itself.

In that latter sense, Chretien is truly a good family man. The Prime Minister at the first man in Canadian history to put his own surname, the future master of Power Corp., in a blind trust, and is the first Canadian politician to refuse to speak to Andre's father, Paul Desmarais, unless spoken to first. Paul has ardent and wealthy supporters in Rossdale, Chretien has learned a new law of political correctness: the only way to beat a minority, especially a railway one or a satellite one, is to have a Family Compact of your own.

Sometimes, proper political correctness and correct political gamesmanship go so intertwined, it's very hard to tell what is happening. That, of course, is the case where right-wing ideologues David Frum, Peter Worthington, Michael Coren and the Ghost of Barbara Ansel Not Present conspired to abuse the benevolent, the wit and insights of Mary Walsh, a nice Newfoundland girl trying desperately to say the right and funny thing.

This all happened at a benefit for PCN, the writer's organization out to free writers in prison anywhere. At the event, Walsh of *The River* (the 22 Minutes, took 22 minutes to achieve that 22 Minutes would be made much easier and more profitable if some celebrity writers were passed up in prison instead Walsh suggested Frum, the brightest young man in the Western world, and the fun and lovely Ansel, Conrad Black's little woman.

Now, the response of the PCN crowd to these land massing remarks was a strange one. But PCN is a strange organization. I was not present at the affair, but I have a nodding acquaintance with the PCN organization.

When I was asked to give PCN by a distinguished Canadian woman writer, I decided on the grounds that I was not certain that I would like to see all writers in prison wrong at once, simply because they were writers. By way of illustration, I pointed out that if I were alive in 1945 and living in Germany, I would not have helped PCN or any of the other Hitler out of Landsberg Prison where he was then badly writing *My Kaffee*.

Well, the Frum Coren Worthington response was to try and get Walsh in prison. Still, the reader will note that while the whole Frum affair was rife with ideologues and snobism, there was truly nothing solid about the whole shabby business: Walsh, Ansel, Worthington, Coren and Frum have never been elected to anything. Neither have I. But unlike the above, I'm still willing to not fall time as the Senate for \$60,000 a year part time for \$31,000 is all right with me, too.

Larry Zolf is a serious Canadian writer and broadcaster.

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As President of Deluna Corporation, the software innovator whose products include the best-selling WinFax PRO software, Mark Skapinker is always on the go. Whether it's to other offices in North America, or just to the cottage, Mark likes to stay in touch. That's why he relies on his Nokia cellular phone. No matter where he is, he can always network with his associates. But that's not the only reason Mark interfaces with Nokia

With his company's reputation for user-friendly products, naturally Mark appreciates Nokia's simple to use features. Things like voice mail access, one-touch dialing of emergency numbers, large, bright display screen and a menu that's easy to use.

As a person who usually needs to send a fax or two, he takes advantage of the fax/data capability with Nokia's PCMCIA compatible cellular modem connector. It allows Mark to connect his laptop computer to his Nokia cellular phone, so he can send or receive data or faxes anywhere there's cellular service.

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